

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT ISSUE

PRC Will Send Team

OW120639 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 84

[(Wu Zhongyuan), chairman of the Information Committee of Chinese Olympic Committee, interviewed by Radio Shanghai reporter (Xi Yuanchang) -- recorded, date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Wu Zhongyuan] The Chinese Olympic Committee has already announced that we will send a Chinese team to the city of Los Angeles in the United States to participate in the 23rd Summer Olympic Games. The total number of members of the Chinese team will be over 300, of whom about 200 will be athletes. The Chinese team will participate in 16 events including basketball, volleyball, handball, swimming including diving, track and field events, gymnastics, weightlifting, shooting, archery, fencing, wrestling, judo, rowing, yachting and canoeing. We have already been eliminated in the soccer event. Of the 21 events in the Olympic Games, we will participate in 17 events. [end recording]

Taipei Delegation To Games

OW121918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee will send a 67-member delegation to the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, according to a Taipei report. The Chinese Taipei athletes will compete in 12 events of track and field, swimming, shooting, archery, cycling, boxing, judo, rowing, equestrian, weightlifting, fencing and wrestling.

Cuban Athletes Training

OW112207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Havana, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The Cuban Government has not decided whether Cuba will join the coming Los Angeles Olympic Games, and the athletes are still busy preparing themselves for the games, said Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, vice-president of the State Council here today.

Cuba sent its men's basketball team to Sao Paulo of Brazil on May 9th for the American zone Olympic basketball qualifying round starting on May 15, he added, but he was deeply concerned about the lack of safety assurance in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

TASS On Reagan's Letter

OW130237 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0139 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 11 May (XINHUA) -- The Soviet news agency TASS in a 11 May commentary lambasted U.S. President Reagan's letter of assurance which was made public by IOC President Juan A. Samaranch in Lausanne, Switzerland, on Friday. The commentary says that Reagan's assurances of abiding by the Olympic Charter "are reminiscent of the wise maxim that the road to hell is paved with good intentions."

The commentary shows that the Soviet Union has no intentions of reversing its decision to boycott the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

According to follow-up reports, following Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Germany, Vietnam and Mongolia have also announced that they will not participate in the 1984 Olympic Games.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN ON CYPRUS ISSUE

OW120756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] United Nations, May 11 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Security Council this evening repeated its call on all states not to recognize "the purported state of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus'."

A resolution, adopted 13 to one (Pakistan) with one abstention (the United States), "condemns all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, declares them illegal and invalid and calls for their immediate withdrawal." The resolution says that the Security Council "considers attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and calls for the transfer of this area to the administration of the United Nations." It appealed to all states to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of Cyprus and not to facilitate or in any way assist the "secessionist entity." The resolution reaffirmed the mandate of good offices given by the U.N. secretary-general and requested that he undertake now efforts to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem.

Explaining China's position on the question of Cyprus, Liang Yufan, Chinese deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, said that it was the hope of the Chinese Government that the Cyprus question would be solved through inter-communal negotiations. "We sincerely hope that for the prosperity of Cyprus, the two Cypriot communities will set store by their overall interests, act in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and avoid taking any action that might further complicate and magnify the Cyprus question. Efforts should be made for the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust so that the bi-communal negotiations can soon be resumed and the Cyprus question can be solved at an early date." Ambassador Liang made it clear that the Chinese Government was firm in its support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus as well as its non-aligned status. Liang also pledged China's continued support for the U.N. secretary-general in his mediation efforts to bring about a reasonable solution to the problem.

The Security Council has met nine times since May 3 to discuss the Cyprus problem.

ICAO BANS MILITARY FORCE AGAINST CIVIL AIRCRAFT

OW111784 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal Thursday unanimously approved a world ban on using military force against civil aircraft, according to reports from the Canadian city. The ban was in an amendment to the basic international treaty covering aviation and must be ratified by two-thirds of the 152 ICAO members before taking effect.

The amendment, adopted by 102 states including the Soviet Union came after the shooting down of a South Korean jet airliner by Soviet fighters last September, which claimed 269 lives. It said, "Every state must refrain from resorting to the use of weapons against civil aircraft in flight." It specified that if a plane were intercepted, "The lives of persons on board and the safety of the aircraft must not be endangered." But nations may demand aircraft overflying their territory to land.

If the plane failed to comply, it would be left to the state of its origin to take appropriate action, such as withdrawal of the pilot's license, it said.

SHULTZ VIEWS U.S.-PRC, U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW130204 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] In Washington, Secretary of State George Shultz Says the United States and China have developed a working and worthwhile relationship.

Speaking at a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors on Friday Shultz said President Reagan's recent trip to China has put the relationship on a stable, realistic and comprehensive basis. He said the exchanges between the two peoples and governments are growing rapidly.

Shultz also talked about the U.S.-Soviet relationship. He said the United States has committed itself to three principles in that relationship, that is: to be realistic, to be calm and to be reasonable. Shultz said his country is ready to sit down with the Soviet Union to talk on whatever appropriate topics.

Referring to the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Summer Olympics, he said the security cannot be the reason. He says there must be some other reasons.

U.S. OLYMPIC ORGANIZING GROUP FETED IN BEIJING

OW111226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Chen Xian, vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, had a friendly talk today with a three-member delegation of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee on questions and details related to China's participation in the 23rd Olympic Games.

The delegation led by Charles Lee arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit to China from May 10 to 13.

Li Menghua, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and Vice-Minister Lu Jindong honoured the delegation at a banquet this evening.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS UN OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK

OW130230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] New York, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with officials of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and top officials from American economic, trade and banking circles here in the past two days. The Chinese minister arrived here Thursday afternoon from Washington where she attended the second session of China-U.S. joint commission on commerce and trade.

Shortly after her arrival, Chen Muhua had a talk with UNDP administrator B. Morse. They exchanged views on cooperation between China and UNDP as well as support for technical cooperation among developing countries.

China's Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Mi Guojun was present during the meeting.

Among the American dignities whom Chen Muhua met here were top officials of the General Electric Company, the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Importer Committee of the National Council for the U.S.-China Trade, etc.

Chen Muhua left here for Houston this afternoon.

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY EXHIBIT OPENS IN BEIJING

OW111238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1056 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- A nuclear technology exhibition organized by the American Nuclear Society opened here today in the Beijing Exhibition Center. On display are nucleonic equipment, nucleonic medical instruments, models of nuclear power stations and components, and computers used in nuclear power stations from 26 companies in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Britain and the United States.

About 40 technical seminars will also be held during the nine days of the exhibition, the second of its kind sponsored by the American Nuclear Society in China since 1981, according to officials of the exhibition.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Sun Fang, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said that nuclear technology is being put into use in industry, agriculture and other fields in China. China is ready to import advanced nuclear technology and equipment on the basis of self-reliance, he said.

HUANG HUA MEETS U.S. CHINA INSTITUTE GROUP

OW121848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met a delegation from the China Institute in America led by its director, Wan-go H.C. Weng here this afternoon.

The U.S. institute is a non-governmental organization of long standing. It has contributed a great deal to the cultural exchanges and the deepening the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

The 12-member delegation, including noted figures in New York, arrived here May 6 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

SINO-U.S. SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM HELD IN XIAN

HK100815 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] A scientific symposium jointly held by China and the United States on two-phase flow and heat conduction commenced in Jiaotong University, Xian, yesterday morning, being the first item in the Sino-U.S. science and technological cooperative projects of an agreement signed between China and the U.S. National Science Foundation.

Vice Governor Lin Zhizhou attended the opening ceremony to extend his congratulations on behalf of the provincial government.

The basic principle of two-phase flow and heat conduction has been widely applied to projects of machinery building, motive power, the chemical industry, oil, metallurgy, and nuclear energy. At present, the study of this item has become an important topic for many scientists and research workers in the world.

Participating in the current symposium are scientists from China, the United States, Canada, West Germany [words indistinct].

There will be 54 theses read out at the symposium, among which 10 are being submitted by Jiaotong University, Xian.

XINHUA ON SOVIET PRESS BACKING SRV PROVOCATIONS

OW121137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 11 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet press has recently carried statements issued by some social organizations to support Vietnam's armed provocations against China and intensified acts of aggression against Kampuchea.

On May 10, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA carried a statement of the Soviet Peace Committee. The statement ignores the fact that Vietnam has been making armed provocations against China in the border areas. Instead, it slanders China for "violating" Vietnam's sovereignty. The statement also disregards the fact that Vietnamese troops are launching large-scale dry season offensives against Kampuchea and brutally suppressing the patriotic Kampuchean resistance forces. Instead, it describes such Vietnamese acts as "efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation."

This statement was preceded by several other statements. TASS published a statement on May 4. On May 6, PRAVDA carried a statement of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions while KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA carried a joint statement by the All Union Lenin Communist Youth League and the Soviet Committee of Youth Organization. On May 8, PRAVDA carried a joint statement by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Soviet Committee for the Support of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

These statements harped on the same stock arguments.

They show once again that the Soviet backing has everything to do with Vietnam's frenzied armed provocations against China, its refusal to implement the U.N. resolutions calling for its troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, and its intensified acts of aggression against Kampuchea.

This is also the root cause of the protracted turmoil in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

'RUMORS' OF QIAN QICHEN MOSCOW TRIP DENIED

BK121118 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (AFP) -- A Chinese official today denied reports that Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen was planning to go to Moscow within the next few weeks. "It is not true," said a spokesman of the Information Department in the Foreign Ministry.

According to rumors among the diplomatic community in the Chinese capital, Mr Qian was to go to Moscow after the expected visit here by Soviet First Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov this week. Mr Arkhipov's visit was reported postponed at the last minute Wednesday at the Soviets' request with no official explanation except that the Soviet party said it was not "totally prepared."

Several Western reports citing diplomatic sources here said recently that Mr Qian, who is also head of the Chinese team at the Sino-Soviet talks on normalization, would soon go to Moscow, then to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia -- the two countries which were not on his European tour last year. His stay in the Soviet Union was to have been a return visit to that of Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa here last September, according to the same sources.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF HU YAOBANG'S DPRK VISIT

TV Shows 8-9 May Activities

HK111101 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 10 May begins its regular evening news broadcast with a female announcer reading the news headlines, including "General Secretary Hu Yaobang goes to the Hungnam chemical fertilizer complex to pay his respects to the bronze statue of Zhou Enlai and is given a warm welcome; General Secretary Hu Yaobang arrives in Chongjin Municipality for a visit."

The newscast's sixth item is a rebroadcast of the television station's 9 May filmed report on Hu Yaobang visiting the Hungnam chemical fertilizer complex, laying a wreath at the statue of the late PRC Premier Zhou Enlai, visiting a DPRK machine-building complex, and meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Hamhung on 8 May. The filmed report lasts 7.5 minutes and is the sixth part of a television feature entitled "General Secretary Hu Yaobang Visits Korea."

The newscast's seventh item is the seventh part of the television feature entitled "General Secretary Hu Yaobang Visits Korea" and lasts 20.5 minutes. It contains the following five segments: 1) Hu Yaobang attends a music and dance performance at the Hamhung Grand Theater in the company of Yang Shangkun and O Chin-u "on the evening" of 8 May; 2) Hu Yaobang leaves Hamhung for Chongjin by train and attends a luncheon given by Kim Il-song on the train on 9 May; 3) Hu Yaobang, accompanied by Kim Il-song, visits the Komdok mine complex on the way from Hamhung to Chongjin on 9 May; 4) Hu Yaobang, accompanied by Kim Il-song, arrives in Chongjin and is greeted by local leaders at (Jingcheng) railway station on 9 May; and 5) Hu Yaobang and Kim Il-song attend a banquet in Chongjin "on the evening" of 9 May.

The first segment opens with shots of the exterior and interior of the Hamhung Grand Theater in Hamhung. The film then shows Hu touring the theater in the company of O Chin-u and Yang Shangkun "on the evening of 8 May"; the audience in the theater giving Hu Yaobang a standing ovation as Hu, Yang Shangkun, and O Chin-u enter the theater "at 2000" on 8 May to attend a music and dance performance given in Hu's honor; Hu waving greetings to the audience; Hu, Yang Shangkun and O Chin-u taking their seats; a DPRK chorus singing the Chinese song "Without the Communist Party, There Would Be No New China" in Mandarin; and Hu, O Chin-u, and Yang Shangkun applauding the chorus. There is then a series of shots of the music and dance performance. At the end of the performance Hu Yaobang, O Chin-u, Yang Shangkun and many other people in the theater give the performers a standing ovation; Hu shakes hands with some of the many performers who are standing on the stage and applauding Hu; Hu waves greetings to members of the band in the theater; and Hu, O Chin-u, Yang Shangkun and many performers stand on the stage, face the audience, and exchange applause with the audience standing in the theater.

The second segment opens with shots of some mountains and a train passing through a tunnel. During these shots the announcer says that Hu leaves Hamhung for a visit to Chongjin in the company of "Comrade Kim Il-song" on 9 May. The film then shows Hu and Kim Il-song sitting in a railway carriage and having a "cordial conversation" in the company of O Chin-u and Yang Shangkun; Kim Il-song speaking to Hu Yaobang in Mandarin about "(Liangjiangdao) being rich in copper resources"; and Hu Yaobang attending a luncheon given by Kim Il-song in a railway carriage in the company of Yang Shangkun and O Chin-u.

The third segment opens with shots of several thousand people waving flowers and cheering at (Jinggou) railway station. During these shots the announcer says: "Comrade Hu Yaobang has a brief stopover in (Jingguo) railway station on his way from Hamhung to Chongjin."

The camera cuts to Hu Yaobang and Kim Il-song alighting from a train. The film then shows Hu shaking hands with an unidentified man standing in front of the train in the presence of Kim Il-song; several thousand workers at the "No 3 ore dressing plant" of the Komdok mine complex waving flowers and cheering the arrival of a motorcade; Hu inspecting the plant in the company of Kim Il-song; Hu writing an inscription for the plant: "Salute to the glorious Korean workers and scientific and technical personnel in their construction drive with the chollima speech"; and Yang Shangkun signing his name to a piece of paper containing Hu's inscription.

The third segment ends with the following shots: Many workers at the plant wave flowers and cheer a motorcade which is leaving the plant; many workers from the plant wave flowers and cheer the train carrying Hu and Kim Il-song; and Kim sitting in a railway carriage watching Hu who is standing in the same railway carriage and waving greetings to the cheering workers.

The fourth segment opens with a shot of an open field. The camera cuts to many people at (Jingcheng) Railway Station in Chongjin waving flowers and cheering the arrival of "the special train carrying Comrades Hu Yaobang and Kim Il-song at 1700" on 9 May. Some 10 officials are standing in front of the cheering crowd. The film then shows an honor guard standing at the railway station; Hu Yaobang walking on a red carpet and walking past the honor guard in the company of Kim Il-song and Yang Shangkun; and many young women at the plaza outside the railway station waving colored ribbons and flowers and cheering a motorcade. The announcer says that "Chinese comrades-in-arms" are greeted at the railway station by "leading comrades of the party, government and army units of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK, as well as over 6,000 people who sing and dance in welcome."

The fifth segment opens with a shot of some 100 people standing in an unidentified banquet hall and applauding the arrival of Hu Yaobang, Kim Il-song, and Yang Shangkun. During this shot Hu is waving greetings to the people in the hall and Yang Shangkun is applauding. The announcer says: "On the evening [of 9 May] Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun, accompanied by Comrade Kim Il-song, attend a welcoming banquet given by the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK and the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK." The film then shows Hu Yaobang, Kim Il-song and Yang Shangkun standing behind a dining table and exchanging applause with the more than 100 people in the hall; Hu, Kim, and Yang sitting in chairs behind the dining table; a man, identified by the announcer as "Kang Hui-won, Chief Secretary of the Chongjin Municipal and North Hamgyong Provincial Committees of the WPK," delivering a speech at the banquet; Hu Yaobang, Kim Il-song, Yang Shangkun, and O Chin-u listening to Kang Hui-won's speech; Hu applauding Kang Hui-won's speech; "Comrade Yang Shangkun" delivering a speech at the banquet; and Kim Il-song applauding Yang Shangkun's speech. The announcer is heard summarizing the speeches delivered by Kang Hui-won and Yang Shangkun. Next Kim Il-song and Hu Yaobang are shown standing behind a dining table and clinking glasses in the presence of Yang Shangkun who is also holding a glass. This is followed by a shot of many participants in the banquet standing in the banquet hall and applauding. The film then ends with a long shot of Chongjin Municipality. During the last two shots the announcer says that the PRC television station will report "tomorrow" on "more than 200,000 people in Chongjin Municipality lining the street to welcome General Secretary Hu Yaobang; and General Secretary Hu Yaobang visiting the Kim Chaek Iron Works and holding a farewell banquet."

Returns Home

OW111620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Yanji, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, arrived here this afternoon by special train after concluding a successful friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Yanji is the capital city of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in China's Jilin Province.

His entourage: Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission; Qian Qiren, head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; and Xu Xin, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; came back on the same train.

They were greeted at the railroad station by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Yang Dezhong, first deputy director of the General Office of the party Central Committee; Jiang Guanghua, deputy chief of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shengyang military area; Qiang Xiaochu, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee; and other local party, government and army officials.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1535 GMT on 11 May in its version of Hu Yaobang's return home renders this passage as follows: "They were greeted at the railroad station by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Yang Dezhong, first deputy director of the General Office of the party Central Committee; Jiang Guanghua, deputy chief of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and Commander of the Shengyang military area; Qiang Xiaochu, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee; Secretaries Zhang Gensheng, Gao Di, Zhao Xiu, Cho Nam-qi, and Liu Jingzhi of the Jilin provincial party committee; Secretary Li Dezhu of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee; and responsible persons of the party, government and army organizations in Yanji City."]

Song Kil-hyong, first secretary of the Korean Embassy in China made a special trip from Beijing to greet Hu Yaobang here.

[The Beijing XINHUA Domestic Chinese version at this point adds: "With flowers in full blossom and green pine and cypress trees planted in front of it, the Yanji railroad station was blessed with gentle spring breezes. Two young girls of Korean nationality, in their bright and colorful traditional dress, presented bouquets to Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun when they stepped down from the train. Comrade Hu Qili then stepped forward, shook hands with them and warmly congratulated them on their successful visit to Korea."]

Young Pioneers presented bouquets to Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun when they stepped down the train.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Earlier, when Hu Yaobang and his entourage left Korea, they were bid farewell by Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Pak Chung-kuk, vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces; Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China; and local party and government officials as well as more than 5,000 people at the border town of Namyang.

[The Beijing XINHUA Domestic Chinese version renders this passage as follows: "Earlier, when Hu Yaobang and his entourage left Korea, they were bid farewell by Hyong Chun-kuk, first vice-director of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Pak Chung-kuk, vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces; Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China; and Yi Cho-uk, responsible secretary of the Unsong Country WPK Committee, as well as more than 5,000 people at the border town of Namyang."]

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen accompanied Hu Yaobang and his entourage to the Chinese border town of Tumen and bid them farewell there.

Sends Thanks to Kim

SK112252 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 11 May 84

[Message of Comrade Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee; I and Comrade Yang Shangkun leave your beautiful country for home carrying with us the profound and warm feeling cherished by the Korean people towards the Chinese people.

Leading cadres of all level of your party, government and army and hundreds of thousands of people and officers and men of the People's Army turned out to welcome us in all places we went during our visit.

Still now we can hardly repress our deep emotion stirred by so grand and moving a welcome and so sincere, warm and deep fraternity.

We will remember this in our life.

We extend most heartfelt and warmest thanks to you, and to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean People's Army and the entire Korean people.

During our stay you, disregarding your fatigue, accompanied us along the entire course, conversed kindly with us, and a complete identity of views was reached on the problems of common concern.

We are very grateful to you for the grand hospitality accorded us and are greatly satisfied with the success registered in the visit.

We wish the Korean people, under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by you, more brilliant success in socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We wholeheartedly wish for the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea.

Hu Yaobang, 11 May 1984

RENMIN RIBAO Hails Trip

HK120752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A Monument in the History of Sino-Korean Friendship -- Extending Warm Congratulations on the Complete Success of General Secretary Hu Yaobang's Visit to Korea"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, accompanied by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, has carried out an official friendly visit to the DPRK, a visit during a springtime scene of fine days and blooming flowers. Comrade Hu Yaobang and his party were accorded an extremely warm reception and grand welcome from the Korean party and government and the Korean people, and held very cordial, sincere, and friendly talks with Comrade Kim Il-song and other Korean party and government leaders. The visit has achieved tremendous success [ju da di cheng gong 1565 1129 4104 2052 0501].

During his week-long visit Comrade Hu Yaobang was constantly immersed in the ocean of the Korean people's friendship. From Pyongyang to Wonsan, Hamhung to Chongchin, whether he was visiting factories and mines or touring villages and ports, everywhere there were fervent masses of people fluttering red flags, and thunderous applause. This inspiring scene fully showed how profound and extraordinary the friendship between the CPC and the WPK, China and Korea, and the Chinese and Korean peoples is. The Chinese party, government, and people will forever treasure and cherish the everlasting great friendship cemented by long common struggle and common ideals, and make it forever radiant.

During his visit Comrade Hu Yaobang witnessed the heroic spirit displayed by the fraternal Korean people in working hard for the prosperity of their country and the great achievements made by them in building their country under the wise leadership of the WPK and Comrade Kim Il-song. He was deeply impressed by their spirit and heartily felt happy about their achievements. Comrade Hu Yaobang wished the Korean people still greater success and expressed his heartfelt thanks for the support given by the Korean people to China's revolutionary cause, socialist construction, and struggle for Taiwan's return to the motherland. The mutual support between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries will surely yield positive effects on the progress and prosperity in both countries.

During the visit Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged information and had a full exchange of views on the current international situation, particularly the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula, the avenues to Korea's reunification, and a series of important questions of common concern. They reached a complete identity of views. During the talks Comrade Hu Yaobang reiterated that the Chinese people resolutely support the efforts of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification of their motherland without external interference; support the confederation plan presented by Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK to achieve this great goal; support the proposal for tripartite talks between North Korea, South Korea, and the United States; and oppose the U.S. stationing of troops in South Korea and demand that they be withdrawn from there. We firmly believe that the Korean people will surely be able to overcome difficulties and obstacles on the road ahead and achieve independent and peaceful reunification of their motherland by relying on their own force with the support of the people of the whole world.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's friendly visit to the DPRK has constructed a monument in the history of Sino-Korean friendship. The Kumgang is always beautiful, and Mount Tai is evergreen. The parties, governments, and peoples of China and Korea will forever remain close and advance bravely hand in hand along the broad socialist road.

XINHUA Interviews Hu

OW122040 Beijing XINHUA in English 2006 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Yanji, Jilin Province, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang said today that his talks with Comrade Kim Il-song were "very sincere and agreeable" which were marked by "identical views," among others, on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China made the remarks in an interview with XINHUA here today. Following is the full text of the interview:

Question: Welcome back from Korea. Would you please tell us the focus of your talks with Comrade Kim Il-song and what was achieved thereby?

Answer: Comrade Yang Shangkun and I had many rounds of very sincere and agreeable talks and conversations with Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Chong-il and other Korean party and government leaders. The talks took more than seven hours and private conversations two to three hours, all together about ten hours. We had profound discussions focusing on durable stability of the situation on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and we had identical views. We fully agree with the stance of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea: the general goal -- an independent and peaceful reunification; the principle -- reunification in the form of confederation, and the means -- negotiations.

Q: World public opinion is interested in a relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula. What is your impression of the talks on this question?

A: Comrade Kim Il-song indicated in earnest terms time and again that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is very much concerned about and genuinely and sincerely hopes to see a relaxation of the tensions and the achievement of durable stability on the Korean peninsula. He said that the northern part of the country will never do anything that might impede the stabilization of the situation, still less intend to advance into the South. Comrade Kim Il-song also told us that on this question he also had had frank and relatively intensive discussions with the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark. During the visit, I saw with my own eyes how deeply the Korean people treasure what they have gained in economic and cultural development with their sustained arduous work. The Korean people have set ten long-range goals for their economic construction. They have built or are building a number of grand projects to promote the welfare of the people. Can all this have been created only to be damaged or to be reduced to ashes in another war? I think that the alleged intention of the North to thrust South is sheer nonsense.

Q: Many years have passed since the armistice in Korea, but Korea remains divided into two parts, the North and the South. Comrade Kim Il-song has proposed a reunification in the form of confederation, what is your view after your visit there?

A: I think it is the most realistic and feasible way and therefore the best way to reunify the Korean peninsula peacefully. That is to say, there is going to be one single state with two different systems in practice in the form of a confederation, and neither side should swallow the other. Comrade Kim Il-song put forth his proposition for a reunification in the form of a confederation as early as in 1960. At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1980, he expounded his proposition for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo based on mutual recognition of each other's ideology and social system and of the need of their coexistence between the North and the South so as to realize the reunification of the country. In 1983, Comrade Kim Il-song further elaborated the confederal republic plan by proposing that the chairmanship of the supreme organ of the future confederation be assumed by the North and the South by turns. The reason why a confederation is the most realistic and feasible way to take is that in this form, the state of division can come to an end under the condition that both the South and the North are able to maintain their existing social systems, thus the heavy burden of armament now brought onto the two sides by their sharp confrontation can be greatly lightened, so that favorable conditions can be created for the entire Korean nation to achieve independent and peaceful development and contribute to the peace of Asia and the world as a whole.

Q: In January this year, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed tripartite talks among the DPRK, the South Korean authorities and the United States. Did you discuss the problem in your talks with Comrade Kim Il-song?

A: We have fully exchanged views on the matter. Comrade Kim Il-song explicitly told me that the DPRK sincerely hopes to resolve the Korean problem through negotiations and the proposal for the tripartite talks is not for propaganda purposes but is sincere. As we have done in the past, we fully support the proposal. At the mass rally in Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il-song made it clear that it is the hope of the DPRK that the United States and the South Korean authorities would accept this genuine peace proposal and make contact with the northern part of Korea for solution. This was a very reasonable call. In my point of view, negotiation is the only way to resolve the problem. I hope that all the parties directly concerned would take a positive attitude towards this. If there can be no talks forthwith, it is advisable to come into contact at first. Anyhow, to get in touch with each other is better than to remain at a deadlock.

Q: U.S. stationing troops in South Korea is an obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea. What is your opinion on the ways to settle this problem?

A: We have all along opposed U.S. stationing troops in South Korea. During this visit we have once again publicly reaffirmed this stand. In our opinion, this problem must be settled in the process of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The northern part of Korea has repeatedly clearly expressed its willingness to consult with the United States on the problem of U.S. troops withdrawal.

In this respect, we have passed some messages from the northern part of Korea to the U.S. Government. We hope that the U.S. Administration will take seriously the just stand of the Korean side, and settle this problem step by step through contacts and negotiations.

Q: During this visit you have been given a ceremonious and warm welcome. What has impressed you the most?

A: We have been deeply impressed by the discipline, work efficiency and diligence in study of the Korean people -- which are worth learning in earnest by the Chinese people.

We have seen from the excited expression in the eyes of the welcoming crowd -- tens of thousands of men and women, old and young -- a most profound, genuine and lofty friendship for the Chinese people, no matter we were [as received] in the capital of Pyongyang or in the border cities of Sinuiju and Namyang, in the port city of Wonsan, Hamhung, Chongjin or at the mountain-embraced Komdok mine complex. Friendship can be found in the friendly intercourse between the people of different countries, but a friendship which has reached such an extent and depth as shown by the Korean people is rarely seen. Moreover, Comrade Kim Il-song has accompanied us throughout our visit, ignoring his advanced age and the hardship. When we expressed our indebtedness for such a grand welcome accorded us, he said, it was aimed at passing the Korean-Chinese friendship down through generations and generations. What he said has expressed the common desire of the peoples of our two countries. The great Sino-Korean friendship can stand the tests of any storm.

Q: Great achievements have been scaled in the Korean economic construction. What do you feel about it after this visit? What do you think of the prospect of the economic cooperation between the two countries?

A: This is my second visit to Korea in some two years. We have touched only a few economic subjects in our talks, but several things have made me get an extraordinary impression on the new scenes of the Korean economic construction. One is that the capital city of Pyongyang has had great changes in appearance from that two years ago. New blocks of multistory residence buildings were erected. The other is the new breakthroughs in the country's development of non-ferrous metal industry. The Komdok mine complex we visited has set up in merely a little more than one year its third ore dressing plant with an annual dressing capacity of 12 million tons. [sentence as received] such a construction speed is not common in the world. This will bring new beneficial factors to the entire Korean economy. The Korean experience of concentrating efforts to develop its non-ferrous metal industry is worth learning by us. What is more, the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee has called for a revolution in light industry so as to further enliven the economy and raise the people's living standard. The two sides now have agreed to further enhance their economic cooperation. We can expect that, with the development of economic construction in the two countries, such cooperation will grow increasingly both in scope and in forms.

Radio Beijing Lauds Trip

SK131140 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 12 May 84

[Unattributed talk: "Another Important Event in the History of China-Korea Friendship"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, concluded his 1-week visit to the DPRK, a friendly neighboring country.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang and his entourage received an unprecedentedly grand and ardent welcome from the party and state leaders of Korea and the Korean people. Chinese comrades felt the Korean people's deep and cordial friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people wherever they went, including the streets in which about 500,000 masses of all walks of life in Pyongyang welcomed them and the mass rally in which about 200,000 citizens participated.

The Korean and Chinese peoples fought shoulder to shoulder in the protracted revolutionary struggle and in their common struggle against aggression by foreign forces. They have also invariably and closely cooperated with and supported each other in socialist revolution and construction.

Frequent visits between leaders of the party and state of China and Korea have already become an excellent tradition. Since 1979 mutual visits between the leaders of the two countries have increased with each passing day. The number of visits by delegations of the two countries increased from about 100 in 1981 to about 200 in 1983. This shows that friendly visits between the peoples of the two countries have deepened and developed in a broader range.

The visit by Comrade Hu Yaobang to Korea was another important event through which traditional friendship between the two parties and two countries was developed into a higher stage.

During his visit to Korea Comrade Hu Yaobang fully exchanged views with Comrade Kim Il-song on the current international situation -- the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula in particular -- and on ways to realize the peaceful reunification of Korea. Both sides exchanged very warm and sincere talks and reached complete agreement in their views. Undoubtedly, this will not only play a vigorous role in, but also have affirmative, profound, and important influence on further developing China-Korea friendship, strengthening mutual support and cooperation between the two parties and two countries, and promoting security and stability in various countries in Asia and the Pacific and the cause of world peace.

Through his visit Comrade Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the CPC, the government of China, and the Chinese people, solemnly clarified once again that he fully supports the Korean people's cause of opposing interference by foreign forces and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

At the Pyongyang mass rally, in which about 200,000 citizens participated, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: The proposal set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideology and social system and the proposal to hold tripartite talks among the North and South sides of Korea and the United States are enjoying the welcome of all countries and peoples of the world that love peace and advocate justice. The proposal for confederation is reasonable and realistic. No one has a reason to oppose talks based on the spirit that one side should not swallow the other.

He stressed: China has always resolutely opposed the U.S. military presence in South Korea and its interference in the internal affairs of Korea, has demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea on its own accord. And it supports the realization of the reunification of the North and South of Korea in the framework of confederation through talks.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech was ardently welcomed by the Korean people.

The visit by Comrade Hu Yaobang to Korea vividly embodied again great friendship forged between the two parties and two countries of China and Korea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. As inscribed on the banner which Comrade Hu Yaobang gave to the Korean people, this friendship will always remain beautiful, like Mt Kumgang, and last ever green, like Mt Tai.

XINHUA Cites NODONG SINMUN

OW120908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Korean paper NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today hailed the successful visit of Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang to Korea as "a new and ever more brilliant milestone in the history of Korea-China friendship." The Korean and the Chinese peoples greatly rejoice over "the great success" made by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his visit to Korea, which has also encouraged the progressive and peace-and-justice-loving people the world over, the paper said. It pointed out that the visit has fully "demonstrated the everlasting class unity and internationalist solidarity between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and China and has made a great contribution to the consolidation of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two peoples."

This shows once again, the paper said, the relationship between Korea and China is not an ordinary one but a special relationship of sharing weal and woe and an inseparable one like the lips and the teeth and one of kinship.

It noted that the exchanges of visits and contacts between leaders of the two countries in recent years have deepened mutual understanding, promoted mutual trust and friendship.

The paper praised Comrade Hu Yaobang for his clear statement about the fundamental position of the Chinese party, government and people on the settlement of the Korean problem. This position has eloquently proved that the Korean and Chinese peoples are closely united on the problem of Korea's reunification, it said.

It spoke highly of the achievements made by the Chinese people in their socialist construction and modernization. China has now become a powerful force for peace in Asia, the paper said.

Turning to the tense international situation at present, the paper said that the militant friendship between the peoples of Korea and China is "a reliable guarantee for stopping and smashing the imperialist new war schemes and safeguarding peace in the region."

The editorial declared that the Korean Workers' Party and people "will treasure, and make utmost efforts to defend and develop, the friendship between Korea and China."

REPORTAGE OF JI PENGFEI'S ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

Meets With Nakasone

OW121550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei today paid a call on Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in his official residence and both expressed satisfaction at the developing Sino-Japanese relations. Ji told the Japanese Government leader that the recent founding of the Japan-China Committee for Friendship in the 21st Century was "a matter of great significance" as it would ensure the continuation of the friendship cause between the two countries. [quotation marks as received]

The two countries should continue to develop their friendly relations even after the 21st century, he added.

Also underlining the importance of the newly created committee, the Japanese prime minister said China and Japan were almost unanimous in their approach to and policy for cultivating Sino-Japanese relations. "There are no conflicts and contradictions between us as we both recognize that we have shared political and economic objectives," he said. "No matter what storms might rage on the international horizon, I will see to it that bilateral relations continue to develop on the principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability'," he added.

Ji Pengfei arrived here on May 8 for a goodwill visit. He had paid visits to former Japanese Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda, Zenko Suzuki, Takeo Miki, Kakuei Tanaka and met with champions for friendship with China in different walks of life. He will leave Tokyo for Kyoto this afternoon to continue his Japan tour.

NHK Interview

OW111721 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1215 GMT 11 May 84

[State Councillor Ji Pengfei interviewed by reporter Toshio Shiojima; date and place not given -- recorded in Mandarin with summarized Japanese translation in subtitles; translated from Mandarin]

[Text] [Shiojima] The Soviet Union announced a couple of days ago that it would not participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games. What do you think of this Soviet announcement?

[Ji] On the question of the Soviet announcement, I am abroad right now and do not have any information concerning the specific details that led to the Soviet announcement not to participate in the Olympic Games. It had been unexpected anyway. We don't quite understand the details. But we hope that the Soviet Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee will discuss this matter together and solve the problem so that the Soviet athletes can participate in the Olympic Games together with athletes from other countries. This would be ideal.

[Shiojima] The Soviet Union has postponed First Deputy Premier Arkhipov's visit to China. Will this affect the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations?

[Ji] According to what they told us, the visit had to be postponed for some time because of insufficient preparation. We could only consent to the postponement. Since they were not ready, we shall welcome them when they are ready to come. We take their word. We are prepared to discuss and solve some problems [yi xie wen ti] with them, hoping to improve relations between the two countries.

[Shiojima] U.S. President Reagan visited your country recently. Would you please tell us what your country has gained from his visit?

[Ji] During his visit President Reagan was able to see and understand the real situation in China. This, of course, will help him to make policy decisions in the future. As for Sino-American relations in general, the leaders from both sides expressed the common wish during their talks to improve and develop relations between the two countries.

However, the development of Sino-American relations has not been stable enough. The problem [wen ti] and obstacle [zhang ai] is the Taiwan issue, on which each side expressed its own views. We hope that the United States will not interfere in our affairs and observe the 17 August communique and the Shanghai communique signed previously. Reagan pledged to abide by these documents.

[Shiojima] It is reported that progress has been made in the negotiations between China and Britain concerning the Hong Kong issue. As the highest responsible person of the Chinese Government in charge of the Hong Kong issue, would you please tell us if there is the possibility that the negotiations may lead to an agreement in the near future?

[Ji] This requires a course of development [zhe ge you ge fa zhan di guo cheng]. The Hong Kong issue is complicated. We have a timetable to regain the sovereignty of Hong Kong in 1997, the time when China must exercise its sovereignty over Hong Kong. It is unnecessary and impossible to negotiate over this point. In other words, negotiations are not necessary for we must regain sovereignty at that time. This is affirmative. Another question is Hong Kong after 1997. It is our internal affair to decide on the policy to be carried out in Hong Kong after 1997. Nobody has the right to interfere in our internal affairs. To maintain Hong Kong's prosperity after 1997, the social and economic systems, individual lifestyle, and the system of private ownership of property will remain unchanged.

[Shiojima] Is it the Chinese Government's basic policy to maintain two different systems in one country as far as the Hong Kong issue is concerned?

[Ji] That is correct. This is to say that the capitalist system is practiced on one side while the socialist system is practiced on the other side across the bridge from Hong Kong in Shenzhen.

[Beijing in Russian to the USSR at 1800 GMT on 11 May in its report of the NHK Television Network interview with Ji Pengfei adds: "Regarding the Korean question, Ji Pengfei said: China supports the DPRK plan on the independent and peaceful unification of Korea, and approves of the confederation: that is, neither of the two sides would swallow the other. As we have found out, President Kim Il-song has stated that he does not intend to attack the South and has not prepared for this. On China's relations with South Korea, Ji Pengfei stated: China will not establish bilateral relations with South Korea. However, we respect international agreements, and will issue them visas for certain international conferences and international exchanges."]

HONG KONG GROUP VISITS UK, ISSUES STATEMENT

XINHUA Commentary

OW111548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 11 May 84

["XINHUA Commentary on Visit to Britain by Unofficial Members of Hong Kong Councils" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of nine unofficial members of the Hong Kong executive and legislative councils headed by Sir Sze-yuen Chung, head unofficial member of the executive council, left Hong Kong for London on May 9. Speaking at Hong Kong airport, Sze-yuen Chung said the delegation would meet British ministers and members of Parliament in order to reflect in advance and explicitly express the views and wishes of the Hong Kong people before next week's British parliamentary debate on the territory's future began. He said the delegation would be present at the debate and added that their visit would be very important because Hong Kong was experiencing the most crucial moment in its history.

A statement issued to the press admitted that the councils' unofficial members were appointed by the governor rather than elected, and that they made no claim to representative status. At the same time, it said they were "in a position to reflect the views and wishes of Hong Kong people".

However, the statement also talked about Hong Kong's "constitutional link with the British crown," which it said had "provided an effective external insulator against interference from the Chinese Government." Hong Kong people felt very disappointed at the imminent withdrawal of the link with Britain, it added.

[Beijing XINHUA in Chinese at 1630 GMT on 11 May in its version of the Hong Kong group's trip to the UK renders the previous passage as follows: "The statement babbled a lot about Hong Kong's 'deep constitutional link with Britain,' saying that 'this link has provided an effective insulation' 'against interference from the Chinese Government in power.'"]

Ignoring the fact that the Chinese Government has repeatedly stated that Hong Kong's present social system and way of life will remain unchanged after China recovers sovereignty over it in 1997, the statement said: "The Chinese Government is committed to a political philosophy which is at least incompatible, and at worst hostile, to the philosophy on which the various systems and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong today rest."

[The Beijing XINHUA Domestic Chinese version renders the previous passage as follows: "Ignoring the fact that the Chinese Government has repeatedly stated that Hong Kong's present social and economic system and way of life will remain unchanged after China recovers sovereignty over it in 1997, the statement babbled that 'the Chinese Government is committed to a political philosophy which is at least incompatible and at worst hostile to the philosophy on which the various systems and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong rest today.'"]

The Chinese Government "may later alter (the agreement on the Hong Kong issue to be reached between China and Britain) on the ground that it is in conflict with the basic law," it added.

The statement said Britain should not "run the risk of signing the agreement" and urged the British Parliament to withhold ratification until the details of the basic law on the status of Hong Kong are known.

It also urged Britain to insist on retaining some residual status beyond 1997 to provide reassurance that the terms of the agreement will be kept.

The statement is considered here an attempt to obstruct the conclusion of an agreement by the Chinese and British Governments on the Hong Kong issue at an early date. It is therefore detrimental to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, and runs counter to the views and wishes of Hong Kong compatriots.

NPC Official On Statement

OW140517 Beijing XINHUA in English 0459 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Zeng Tao criticized a recent statement issued by nine unofficial member of the Hong Kong executive and legislative councils at a press conference here this morning. Zeng Tao, spokesman and deputy secretary general of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, said the statement does not represent the wish of the vast majority of Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong and is not conducive to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. It is an attempt to interfere with the development of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue, he added.

Zeng Tao made the criticism while answering a question raised by a Hong Kong reporter at a press conference he gave, to brief the press on the proceedings of the preparatory meeting for the NPC Second Session and the first meeting of its Presidium.

Asked whether there is a plan to invite the nine unofficials to Beijing for an exchange of views, Zeng Tao said there is so far no such news. "I have never heard of such a plan," he added.

Another Hong Kong reporter asked in what way would the statement interfere with the process of the Sino-British negotiations. Zeng Tao said: "It's not yet time for me to discuss this question."

On the question whether any draft agreement between China and Britain on the Hong Kong issue will be presented to the NPC or its Standing Committee for deliberation, Zeng Tao said all important issues will be presented to the NPC or its Standing Committee for deliberation and examination.

The statement in question was issued to the press on May 9 when the nine unofficial members of the Hong Kong executive and legislative councils left for London. The statement talked about Hong Kong's "constitutional link with the British crown," which it said had "provided an effective external insulator against interference from the Chinese Government." It said Britain should not "run the risk of signing the agreement (on the Hong Kong issue to be reached between China and Britain)".

HONG KONG BANK SUPPORTS INVESTMENT IN PRC

HK111520 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1320 GMT 11 May 84

["Hsueh Kuan Yen-ping Says That the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Vigorously Supports Investment in the Interior of China" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] 10 May, Hong Kong (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation established the China Business General Office in 1979 to develop its business in the interior of China. This shows our confidence in and support for China's four modernizations," said Hsueh Kuan Yen-ping, responsible person of the Trade Development Department of the China Business General Office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in an interview with a reporter several days ago.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Hsueh Kuan Yen-ping said: Since the implementation of open economic policies in the interior of China in 1978, the bank has successively established four representative offices in Guangzhou, Beijing, Shenzhen, and Xiamen. And the China Business General Office in Hong Kong is responsible for all branch offices in China and all business operations concerned.

Hsueh Kuan Yen-ping said: In recent years the economy in the interior has developed rapidly. There are bright prospects for banking in the huge market. The China Business General Office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation not only expects a certain increase in trade with China, but also sees plenty of scope for project investment. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation can offer loans for investment in various projects in the interior, such as service trades, industry, the restaurant industry, joint ventures, service for the oil fields in the South China Sea, compensation trade, and the processing industry. Until now the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has granted loans to more than 100 customers who have invested in the interior. Some of them have started paying on their loans and everything is going well in this respect.

Hsueh Kuan Yen-ping said that China recently announced that 14 more coastal cities will be opened. This shows that the market on the mainland is becoming bigger and bigger, and the policies are becoming more and more flexible. For this reason, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will actively support foreign firms to invest in China and support China's foreign trade. In order to better play the role of go-between, the bank will compile a monthly journal on investment projects in China, China trade, and other economic data, and send them to its customers all over the world.

Hsueh Kuan Yen-ping emphasized that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has strong confidence in China's open-door economic policies and its market. It is preparing to establish more offices in the interior of China. The places for establishing these offices are being selected. It is also hoped that in the future, these offices will become branches of the bank so that business can be expanded.

FIRST QUARTER HONG KONG COMMODITY TRADE VALUE UP

HK140803 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1315 GMT 12 May 84

[Currency figures are Hong Kong dollars throughout]

[Text] 12 May, Hong Kong (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to trade statistics published recently by the Hong Kong Government Statistics Bureau, Hong Kong's total commodity trade value in the first 3 months of this year amounted to \$94.621 billion Hong Kong dollars, an increase of 48 percent over the same period last year.

In this period the total export value of Hong Kong products amounted to \$28.115 billion, showing an increase of 51 percent; the total value of imports was \$48.784 billion, an increase of 43 percent; and the total value of entrepot trade reached \$17.722 billion, increasing by 59 percent.

In this period the three largest trade partners were: the United States, with a trade value of \$19.675 billion; mainland China, with a trade value of \$19.46 billion and Japan, with a trade value of \$13.225 billion.

MUJAHIDIN DENOUNCES SOVIET AGGRESSION IN DRA

OW131914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Islamabad, May 13 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan resistance forces are resolved to fight against the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan till the last drop of their blood, Sibghatullah al-Mojaddidi, president of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideens, said here today. Addressing a press conference, Mojaddidi noted that the Soviet forces of aggression have considerably increased their barbaric military operations over the last three months. They had started making indiscriminate air and ground attack in a number of provinces long before their major offensive in Panjsher Valley last month, he added. Citing Kandahar and Logar Provinces as an example, he said during the last three months, bombardments were carried out in Kandahar Province for 64 times and Logar Province for 16, killing hundreds of defenceless people.

He called upon the Islamic and other peace-loving countries of the world to provide immediate military and political assistance to the mujahideens in their just struggle against the Soviet aggressors.

A written statement distributed at the press conference pointed out that the increased military operations of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan once again show that the Soviet Union does not want any political solution. "Their real intention," it said, "is to crush the heroic resistance of our mujahid nation to pave the way for the fulfillment of their imperialist and expansionist designs, which are dangerous for the security of the region and to the world peace as a whole."

The statement reaffirmed the freedom fighters' resolute determination to continue the holy war until the Soviet troops' withdrawal and the restoration of independence and self-determination of the Afghan nation.

PRC RED CROSS SOCIETY AIDS AFGHAN REFUGEES

OW031021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Islamabad, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin, on behalf of the Red Cross Society of China, handed over there today a consignment of relief goods to Pakistan Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees Said Azhar. The relief aid includes 27 cases of medical instrument (2,981 kgs), 503 cases of medicine (11,586 kgs) and 300 cases of black tea (3,900 kgs).

Speaking at the handing-over ceremony, the Chinese ambassador expressed high appreciation for the efforts the Pakistan Government and people have made in providing shelter and food for the Afghan refugees. He also reaffirmed China's continued support for the Afghan people in their just struggle against Soviet aggression and for national independence.

Said Azhar said the Pakistan Government is committed to the political solution based on principles and will continue to give humanitarian assistance to the refugees till the solution is sought.

PAKISTAN NAVAL CHIEF VISITS NORTH, EAST FLEETS

OW111810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Qingdao, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan, chief of staff of the Pakistan Navy, and his party visited a unit of the North China Sea Fleet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army here today.

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Accompanied by Ma Xinchun, chief of staff of the Chinese Navy, and Su Jun, commander of the North China Sea Fleet, the Pakistan guests visited a guided missile destroyer and a submarine designed and built by China. Admiral Khan expressed his appreciation of efforts and achievements of China in developing and modernizing her navy by self-reliance.

After the visit, Kamal Khan presented badges of the Pakistan Navy to the Chinese warships' captains. The Pakistan visitors arrived in Qingdao yesterday afternoon and were guests of honor at a banquet in the evening given by Su Jun, commander of the North China Sea Fleet.

Shanghai Visit

OW131040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan, chief of staff of the Pakistan Navy, and his party visited two warships of the East China Sea Fleet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army here today. Accompanied by Commander Liu Huaqing of the P.L.A. Navy, Admiral Kamal Khan reviewed a guard of honor of the Chinese Navy by the Huangpu River. Admiral Kamal Khan inspected a guided missile destroyer and a submarine chaser.

The Pakistan admiral and his wife and their party arrived here yesterday from Xian. The East China Sea Fleet Commander Xie Zhenghao gave a banquet for them in the evening. The guests will leave here for a tour of Hangzhou and Guangzhou tomorrow.

PAKISTAN AIRLINE OFFICIAL HOSTS BEIJING BANQUET

OW121928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan International Airlines is making efforts to provide more convenient and better air services for passengers and trying its best to bring more tourists to China, Rahim Khan, secretary general of defence and chairman of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), said at a banquet in the Great Wall Hotel here tonight. Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, said the establishment of air links between China and Pakistan was an important component in the development of cooperative relations. The airborne "Silk Road" between the two countries has helped promote not only civil aviation but also economic, cultural and other forms of cooperation, he added.

Attending the banquet were Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, and other leading officials.

PRC-AIDED BRIDGE STARTED IN BANGLADESH

OW032103 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Dhaka, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad today laid a foundation stone for a highway bridge named as the Friendship Bridge of Bangladesh-China. The bridge is situated over the Buriganga River which flows by Dhaka, the capital of the country. For the constructive of the bridge, China is to provide a special interest-free loan and technical assistance as well as material and machinery according to a protocol signed by the two governments last November.

FURTHER REPORTAGE VISIT BY NIGER'S KOUNTCHE

Sees Tank Division

OW111414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1326 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Brigadier Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, visited a tank division of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army here this afternoon.

Accompanied by Li Ximing, chairman of the reception committee and minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, Kountche and his party were accorded a warm welcome by Qu Jingji, deputy political commissar of the PLA Beijing units, and officers and men of the division. At a welcome ceremony in honor of the Niger visitors, Chen Jianmin, political commissar of the tank division said that the visit of President Kountche would further promote the friendship between the two countries and the armies as well.

Kountche said the Chinese People's Liberation Army was an army with a fine tradition and an army defending and building its motherland. The Niger guests also saw basic training and demonstration of a tank company.

Also accompanying Kountche on the visit were Niger Ambassador to China Aussiel Pierre and Chinese Ambassador to Niger Wang Yupei.

Attends Cultural Performance

OW112331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Brigadier Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, Mme Mintou Kountche and their party attended performances here this evening given by the acrobatic troupe of the Chinese Railway Art Ensemble. The performance was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

Also present were Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, Zhou Weizhi, vice-minister of culture, and Aussiel Pierre, Niger ambassador to China.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW120832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party had a cordial conversation with Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, here today.

Deng noted that China and Niger, which established diplomatic relations only ten years ago, enjoyed a very good relationship. "We are on the same wavelength in international affairs," he told the Niger head of state, adding that, led by Kountche, the Niger Government was following successful domestic and foreign policies.

Kountche said that he had had very cordial discussions with President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang. He said that big changes had taken place in China in the political, economic and social fields since his first visit in 1977. "We have benefited greatly from this visit which has helped enhance our friendship and unity with China. We will be leaving China with great satisfaction," he said. The Niger leader also admired China for its efforts to safeguard world peace and establish a new economic order in the world.

Deng said that in recent years China had concentrated its efforts on economic construction aiming at putting an end to poverty.

Great changes had taken place in China in these years, particularly in the rural areas, he added. He said that he appreciated Niger's energetic efforts to develop agricultural production. On China's foreign policy, Deng stressed the importance of opposing hegemonism, which was the main threat to world peace today. Only by opposing hegemonism could peace be safeguarded, he said. Deng reiterated that China was always on the side of the Third World.

Senior Niger officials accompanying Kountche on the visit were also present at the meeting, as were Li Ximing, Chinese minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Wang Yupei, Chinese ambassador to Niger.

The Niger ambassador to China, Aussiel Pierre, was present on the occasion.

Visits Commune

OW121441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Brigadier Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, and his party visited the Shuangqiao People's Commune in the southeastern suburbs of Beijing this afternoon. Talking with the commune's leading members who had gathered to welcome him, President Kountche inquired in detail about production, distribution, and medical and health care since the commune started the responsibility system.

The Niger guests also visited the commune's wheat fields, a milk products factory, a cattle farm and a duck farm. Kountche was invited to see two families where he talked cordially with the peasants. The Niger guests were accompanied on the visit by Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environment protection.

This morning, Kountche and his party visited the Summer Palace.

Hosts Banquet

OW121544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Brigadier Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, held a return banquet in the Great Hall of People here this evening. Attending the banquet were Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Han Xianchu, and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Kountche described his current visit, his second to Beijing, as "exceptionally successful." His talks with Chinese leaders convinced him that Niger and China could open new areas of cooperation and sow more seeds of friendship, he said. The achievements of the Chinese people had once again left deep impression on him, he added.

Kountche said fruitful and exemplary cooperative relations had been established between Niger and China in just a few years. This clearly showed the common aim of both countries to make their times an example of South-South cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and conscious and increasingly active unity, he said.

President Li Xiannian said Kountche's China visit was a major event in the history of Sino-Niger relations.

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Leaders of the two countries exchanged views and held beneficial discussions on further enhancing friendly relations and strengthening economic and technical cooperation. Their talks laid a foundation for the continuance of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Niger, he said.

Li also said he was glad to see that the two sides held identical views on a series of important issues, and described Kountche's three-day visit as "successful."

Mrs Kountche Meet Zhang Guoying

OW110900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Guoying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, this morning met with Mme Mintou Kountche, wife of Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger.

Zhang Guoying said she appreciated the active role played by Niger women in fighting against serious natural calamities in recent years. Chinese women had also played various important roles to win respect from society, she said.

Mme Fatoumata Diallo, president of the Niger Women's Association, briefed her hosts on the work of the association. She is a member of President Kountche's party. Since President Kountche took office, she said, the status of Niger women had risen.

Earlier this morning, Mme Kountche also visited the Beijing cross-stitch embroidery factory.

Ends Visit

OW131626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Brigadier Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, his wife and their party left here for home by air this evening at the end of an official friendship visit to China. Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei went to the state guest house to bid farewell to Kountche and his wife.

President Li Xiannian said that Kountche's visit to China had deepened and strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries. "The Chinese people thank you for the tremendous efforts you have made towards developing Sino-Niger friendship," he added.

President Kountche said he was very glad to have come to China and his visit would promote the cooperation between the two countries. "We would not only strengthen the friendly ties between our two countries, but also enhance our unity with the other Third World countries," he continued.

President Li said that the general principle of China's foreign policy is to strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. To maintain world peace is the common desire of the people throughout the world.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei also bid farewell to Kountche and his party at the state guest house.

President Kountche, his wife and his party left for Beijing Airport in the company of Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection. Seeing them off at the airport were Wang Yupei, Chinese ambassador to Niger, and Ausiel Pierre, Niger ambassador to China.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON SESSIONS OF SIXTH NPC

Peng Zhen at Committee Closing

OW122231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee ended here this afternoon. Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over today's plenary meeting.

The session approved "The Law of the PRC Concerning the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution" and adopted a resolution ratifying "Regulations of the PRC on Fire Control," which will be promulgated by the State Council for enforcement. After serious deliberations, today's meeting decided to submit "The Law of the PRC on the Exercise of Autonomy by Nationality Areas (draft)" to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC for examination and approval. Today's meeting also approved a report on the examination of the credentials of the additional NPC deputies submitted by the Credentials Committee of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, a draft agenda for the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, which is scheduled to open on 15 May, and a draft namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the session. The draft agenda and namelist will be presented for decision or election at a preparatory meeting of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. The meeting approved in principle the work report of the NPC Standing Committee and authorized Vice Chairman Chen Pixian to deliver it to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC after revision in accordance with the suggestions made by the members at this Standing Committee session.

Vice Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Chen Pixian, Geng Biao, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu and Huang Hua attended today's meeting. Wang Bingqian, state councillor, Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Yang Yiche, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, observed the meeting.

Water Pollution Law Adopted

OW112307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- China's legislature today adopted a law concerning the prevention and control of water pollution. The new law provides that a unit causing water pollution damage has the duty to remove it and compensate the direct victims. Any personnel who violate this law and thus cause a major accident with resultant serious losses to public or private property, casualties or other grave consequences will be held responsible criminally according to the law.

Approved by the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress this afternoon, the Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution applies to such surface bodies of water as rivers, lakes, canals and reservoirs and underground bodies of water within the country. China has a separate law concerning the protection of marine environment.

The new law has 46 articles in seven chapters: General Principles, Establishment of Norms for the Quality of Water Environment and for the Discharge of Pollutants; Supervision and Administration of the Work of Preventing and Controlling Water Pollution; Prevention of the Pollution of Surface Water; Prevention of the Pollution of Underground Water; Legal Responsibility; and Supplementary Articles. This law will come into effect on November 1 this year.

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Decree on Water Pollution Law

OW130202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0303 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- Presidential Decree No 12 of the People's Republic of China.

"The People's Republic of China's Law Concerning the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution," which was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 11 May of 1984, is hereby promulgated. This law will come into force on 1 November of 1984.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China; 11 May, 1984

Fire Control Law Approved

OW122322 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- The "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Fire Control" approved today by the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee stipulate that new cities and newly expanded and rebuilt urban areas must establish fire brigades (stations) according to the principle that fire trucks should be able to reach the peripheral areas of an accident within 5 minutes after being informed, and that a system of responsibilities in fire prevention must be instituted by various organizations and institutions. The new fire control regulations are formulated on the basis of revising and expanding the old "Regulations on Supervision Over Fire Control," which were promulgated in November 1957 after being ratified by the 86th Session of the First NPC Standing Committee. While explaining the draft of these regulations at the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, Yu Lei [0358 7191], vice minister of public security, pointed out that the revision and expansion of the old regulations are necessitated by the need to make the operation of fire prevention more compatible with the new period so that the four modernizations and the people's lives and property can be better protected.

The new regulations scheduled to become effective on 1 October this year are divided into 32 articles in an equal number of chapters, namely "General Principles," "Precautionary Measures Against Fires," "Organization of Fire Control," "Putting Out a Fire," "Supervision Over Fire Control," "Rewards and Penalties," and "Supplemental Articles." Compared with the old regulations, the new regulations better reflect the policy of "putting prevention first and integrating prevention with control," and broadened the scope of application of these regulations.

According to the new regulations, departments in charge of urban planning and construction, while expanding or rebuilding an urban area, must also plan the construction of fire stations, systems of water supply and communication for fire control, fire lanes and other fire control facilities. When found inadequate or unable to meet the actual needs, the old facilities for fire control in urban areas should be renovated, rebuilt or expanded. In designing or building a new projects in the rural areas, the fire prevention standards for architectural planning set forth by the competent authorities concerned of the State Council must be followed. The new regulations also set forth requirements for preventing fires in woodlands and grasslands, and for units which produce, use, store or transport flammable chemicals or high explosives, and these units' safety facilities.

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With regard to rewards and penalties, the regulations stipulate that units or individuals who have contributed to fire prevention, or have achieved outstanding successes in this regard, shall be commended or rewarded by public security organs, or by the higher competent authorities, or by the units to which they belong; and that the personnel who are responsible for causing a fire owing to violation of fire prevention regulations may be punished by administrative disciplinary measures, or punished according to the regulations for the control of public order. The regulations add that those whose cases are serious shall be considered responsible for committing criminal offenses.

Standing Committee Deputies Announced

OW122240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- Announcement of the NPC Standing Committee 11 May 1984

Fifteen NPC deputies have died since the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. Eleven new deputies of the Sixth NPC have been elected by the original electoral units. The NPC Standing Committee concurs with the Credentials Committee's report on its examination of the new deputies' credentials and acknowledges the credentials of the 11 new deputies of the Sixth NPC Deputies. Names of the 11 new deputies of the Sixth NPC follow:

Zhang Zhanlin [1728 0954 2651] of Beijing; Liu Mianguang [0491 0519 0342] of Liaoning Province; Chen Bingcong [7115 4426 5115] of Jilin Province; Chen Guoxing [7115 2654 5887] of Jiangsu Province; Pan Tianran [3382 7131 3544] of Henan Province; Ma Wanqi [7456 8001 4388], Yang Hanguang [2799 3352 0342] (Hui nationality), and Liao Hui [1675 2547] of Guangdong Province; Yang Daidi [2799 0108 5530] (female, Yi nationality) of Sichuan Province; Wang Zhengguang [3769 2973 0342] (Miao nationality) of Yunnan Province; and Wei Youzhu [7614 0147 6999] of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

2d Session Delegations Arrive

OW121910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- All delegations of deputies to the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress from across the country have arrived in Beijing. The 31 delegations are from 22 provinces (including Taiwan Province), five autonomous regions, three municipalities and the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Deputies from Hong Kong and Macao are on the delegation of Guangdong Province. The session will open on May 15.

Counties Conduct Direct Elections

OW130216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- About 65 percent of China's counties and county-level constituencies have been conducting direct elections of people's deputies, according to the National People's Congress Standing Committee. China has 2,780 counties and county-level constituencies, of which 1,812 have held their elections. Of these, 507 have convened their people's congresses at which new leading bodies of the congresses and local governments were elected or appointed, and 472 others have completed their elections. This is the second time that direct county and township elections have been held in China. The first time was in 1980.

According to the Chinese Constitution, deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, nationality townships and towns are directly elected by their constituencies. The term of office of the previous county-level people's congresses elected in 1980 expired in 1983. But, considering the changes taking place in the nationwide administrative streamlining, the NPC Standing Committee decided last September that the second direct elections could be postponed until this year. Full preparations have been made in various places to enable all constituents to exercise their constitutional right to vote. A high percentage of the voters went to the poll. In China's most populous province of Sichuan, more than 96 percent of the voters in 134 county-level constituencies turned out for the elections.

Deputies Discuss Local Successes

OW131450 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Deputies to the National People's Congress gathered in Beijing for the forthcoming session have brought news about successes of their areas in fulfilling the tasks set by the last session a year ago. Hao Yan, who directed the control center for the successful launch of an experimental communication satellite last month, reported that it was operating normally and was ready for stable trial use. A college graduate in the early sixties, Hao Yan said that China was now among the advanced countries in the world in carrier rocket technology and this satellite approached world advanced standards.

Zhu Erpei, the Communist Party secretary of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex in Shanghai, said that the contract system was greatly accelerating the construction of this nationally promoted project. Construction of factory buildings and installation of equipment for the January-April period this year topped the planned target by 11.7 percent, the best performance since the project was started five years ago. Upward of 90 percent of the construction and installation for the first stage of the project had been completed, Zhu Erpei said.

He Haoju, vice-governor of the country's most populous province, Sichuan, said that restructuring of the economic set-up and enterprise management was an important factor for the rapid economic growth in the province. By the end of 1983, Sichuan had met the targets for 1985 in the output of coal, natural gas, steel and 28 other industrial products, he added.

Li Keqiang, chief engineer of the general construction company of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, said that the industrial projects the special zone signed with foreign firms last year involved an investment equal to the total of the previous three years. While the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is showing a high speed of construction, Yantai City on the Shandong peninsula is creating conditions for opening itself to the outside world. Wang Jifu, the city Communist Party secretary, said the central government had decided to open Yantai and 13 other coastal cities to economic exchange with other countries. Since the decision was made public, firms from many countries and regions had indicated their desire to establish business ties with the city. Contracts for more than 30 joint ventures had been signed, he said.

NPC Deputies' Proposals Implemented

OW131454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- About 95 percent of the proposals on government work raised by deputies during the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress last June have been implemented or referred to relevant departments for study. This was announced in a report of the NPC Standing Committee. Most of the 2,331 proposals were related to industry, transport and communications, energy, education, science and technology, public health, employment, wage and welfare. The rest concerned agriculture, water conservancy, finance, trade, legal affairs, nationality affairs, national defense and diplomatic work. The proposals were referred to 88 government departments at central and local levels. Up to May 12, they had handled 2,234 proposals or criticisms. Problems included in 583 such proposals had been settled or basically settled, the report said.

Among them was a proposal to prevent sulfur dioxide discharged by a smelter in Tongling City, Shaanxi Province, from harming nearby crops. After consultations between central and local metallurgical companies, measures had been taken by the mill to protect environment. A similar proposal on environmental protection had been brought to the State Council which, in response, worked out a series of decisions on prevention of industrial pollution. About 22 percent of the proposals were now under consideration, the report added. One of them was proposed by seven deputies to set up a medical research center. The proposal had been discussed by the Ministry of Public Health and the Chinese Medical Association but it was too late to include it in the current five-year plan. They agreed to build such a center during the next five-year plan (1986-1990). Another proposal, one encouraging mobility of scientists and technicians among different enterprises and research institutions, was now under deliberation by the government, the report said. The General Office of the NPC Standing Committee expressed satisfaction with the handling of the proposals by government departments. Only 97 such proposals were waiting to be responded.

Peng Zhen at 14 May Meeting

OW140424 Beijing XINHUA in English 0415 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- All preparations for the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress have been completed and the 16-day session is scheduled to open May 15. This was announced at a preparatory meeting for the session held in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Peng Zhen, chairman of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, declared the meeting open, then Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. The preparatory meeting elected a 163-member presidium for the session, with Chen Pixian as the session's secretary-general. It also approved the agenda for the session. Members of the presidium of this session are basically the same as the last session, but Liao Chengzhi from Guangdong Province, Ho Yin from Macao and Gojimugu from Sichuan Province have died.

The preparatory committee elected Ma Wan-chi, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Macao, and Yang Daidi, member of the Sichuan Provincial Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as members of the present presidium.

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The meeting also elected Xu Jiantun, chief of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY's Hong Kong bureau, to the presidium.

The main items on the agenda are:

-- Hearing a report on the work of the government delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang, a report on the plan of economic and social development for 1984 by Song Ping, state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission, and a report on the final accounts for 1983 and on the state budget for 1984 by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance.

-- Approving the law on regional autonomy and the military service law.

Since 16 of the deputies elected to the Sixth NPC have died but only 11 vacancies filled, the actual number now stands at 2,973. Of these, 2,606 attended the preparatory meeting today. Leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the state as well as of the democratic parties will be invited to attend the opening and closing ceremonies of the forthcoming NPC session. The session will also invite members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress, who are now meeting in Beijing, to attend the session's plenary meetings as observers. Foreign diplomatic envoys and correspondents in Beijing will be invited, as before, to attend some of the meetings as guests.

Presidium Holds First Meeting

OW140432 Beijing XINHUA in English 0417 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- The presidium of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress met at the Great Hall of the People here shortly after it was elected at the session's preparatory meeting earlier this morning. The presidium meeting was presided over by Peng Zhen, chairman of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee.

Twenty-one members of the presidium were elected executive chairpersons of the coming session. They are: Peng Zhen, Chen Pixian, Wei Guoqing, Geng Biao, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Shi Liang, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini, Qoigyil Gyancan, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, and Huang Hua.

The meeting named Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Tian Jiyun, Wang Hanbin, Zeng Tao and Yu Wen deputy secretaries-general for the coming session. The secretary-general, Chen Pixian, had been elected at the session's preparatory meeting. Draft measures for the elections, voting and endorsement of bills at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC were also adopted at the presidium meeting. These draft measures will be submitted to the session for approval after being deliberated by the delegations to the congress.

The NPC Organic Law provides that a delegation or a group of at least 30 deputies can table motions within the limits of the NPC's functions and powers. Since the motions have to be examined and discussed and resolutions made during the session, today's meeting decided that 18:00, May 22, will be the closing hour for submitting motions. But no time limits were set for raising suggestions and criticisms on the work of different fields.

Zeng Tao Briefs Press

OW140843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Zeng Tao, spokesman and deputy secretary general of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, gave a press conference here this morning. He briefed the press on the results of a preparatory meeting for the session and the first meeting of its presidium which were held earlier in the morning. The preparatory meeting elected the session's presidium and secretary-general. The presidium elected executive chairpersons and appointed deputy secretaries-general of the session.

According to Zeng Tao, the session is expected to last 16 days. Top on the agenda is a report on the work of the government to be delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang at 3:00 PM [0700 GMT] tomorrow. Zeng Tao said Chinese and foreign correspondents, including those from Hong Kong and Macao, are welcome to observe the plenary meetings of the session. He said that the session's Information Office will help arrange interviews with NPC deputies for correspondents who wish to see them. He said that another press conference will be held on May 23 when relevant officials will be invited to explain the draft law on regional autonomy and the draft revised law on military service which are scheduled to be adopted at the session. Zeng Tao also answered questions at the press conference.

FURTHER ON MEETINGS OF CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Consultations With CPC

OW131313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0846 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee held consultations at Zhongnanhai's Huairan Auditorium this morning with responsible persons of the democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and representatives of nonparty figures, as well as leaders of people's organizations concerned on the subject of electing additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee.

Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the consultation meeting. She said: Good and sincere advice is not always pleasing to the ears, and good medicine, though bitter, is beneficial to the illness. We can do our work well if we listen to suggestions from various sources. As all of you who are attending this meeting today are close comrades-in-arms of the CPC, I hope you will freely air your views and successfully discuss the question of electing the new vice chairman and Standing Committee members.

Ulanhu and Xi Zhongxun, members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; and Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the meeting and conscientiously listened to the suggestions made by the participants.

At the meeting, Xi Zhongxun gave an explanation on the decision to elect new vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee. He said: The First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee held last June elected 297 Standing Committee members, including 30 chairman and vice chairmen, among whom 11 died in the past year.

They were: Zhou Shutao, vice chairman; Zeng Chuanliu, Jin Rubai, Zhang Yibai, Li Shizhang, Chen Weiji, Zhou Shiguan, Tong Shaosheng, Tu Xu, Xu Boxin, and Dege Gaisan Wangdui, Standing Committee members.

Xi Zhongxun said: In accordance with the suggestions from various sources, plans have been made to add several new Standing Committee members at the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee to be held soon. The proportion of the party and nonparty members of the Standing Committee will remain the same after the addition of new members. The CPC Central Committee also suggested adding a number of new vice chairmen. The namelist of the candidates for the vice chairmen and Standing Committee members which is submitted for your discussion has been selected after repeated consultations with various quarters concerned. You are invited to make suggestions after consultation.

Li Wenyi, Ye Duiyi, Zhou Peiyuan, Huang Dingchen, Sun Xiaocun, Lei Jieqiong, Fang Rongxin, Li Chunqing, Hu Ziang, and Rong Yiren addressed the meeting respectively. They expressed their agreement with the CPC Central Committee's namelist in principle and put forward their own views and suggestions.

Deng Yingchao said that the suggestions made at today's meeting were very good and that the CPC Central Committee will hold further consultations with the speakers after studying their suggestions.

Also attending today's consultation meeting were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoiqiyi Gyancan, Wang Kunlun, Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Qian Changzhao, Jiang Daning, Zhao Puchu, Xu Zhimeng, Lu Rongshu, Tian Fuda, Xu Mengshan, Zhang Jingli, Miao Yuntai, Ping Jiesan, Li Ding, Liu Laotao, Peng Youjin, Yang Zhengmin, Lu Ping, Chen Bingquan, Keyum Bawudun, Hu Dehua, Lian Guan, and Lin Liyun.

CPPCC Agenda Publicized

OW120745 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1523 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- The agenda of the Second Meeting of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee was made known to Chinese and foreign reporters at a news briefing this afternoon by Lu Ping, deputy secretary general of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. According to Lu Ping, the Second Meeting of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee will open in the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 12 May, and the meeting will last about 2 weeks.

He said that the agenda of the meeting will mainly include: Hearing a speech by Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; hearing and examining the work report submitted by the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee; attending, as observers, the Second Meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress to hear all important reports, and discuss and put forward opinions on the state's major policies; examining the report on how the proposals put forward by members since the First Meeting of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee have been handled; electing additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. Lu Ping also answered questions raised by reporters, and invited them to attend the opening ceremony to be held in the Great Hall of the People tomorrow afternoon.

2d Session Opens

OW120750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- The Second Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opened at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the ceremony and delivered an important speech. Chinese Communist Party and State Leaders Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and others attended the opening ceremony. Some 2,000 members of the National Committee attended the opening session.

Li Xiannian Attends Opening

OW121011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0948 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- The Second Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference -- China's patriotic united front organization -- opened at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the CPPCC, presided over the opening ceremony and delivered a speech.

Attending the opening ceremony to greet the occasion were Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu and other party and state leaders.

The National Committee of the CPPCC, the highest political consultative organization in China, meets once a year simultaneously with the National People's Congress session. It exercises the role of democratic supervision by making proposals or criticisms on government work. It is important for extending socialist democracy under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Some 2,000 members representing 31 sectors of national life began to file into the Great Hall of the People at 2:30 PM. Among them were veteran communists, well-known members of the democratic parties and non-party persons, representatives of mass organizations, scholars, specialists, professors, and representatives from the minority nationalities, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese. The session began at 3:30 PM.

Deng Yingchao said in her speech: "We are now in a great era, on the eve of a new, vigorous development of China's economy and a new technical revolution." The fundamental tasks of the patriotic united front and the CPPCC in the new period, she said, are to develop and strengthen the great unity of the Chinese nation, fully tap the initiative and wisdom of all in the united front and strive to build a high level of socialist material civilization and culture and ethics. Deng Yingchao pointed out that the united front has become broader than ever before and is continuing to expand. Its importance in socialist construction is becoming ever clearer. She stressed the need to promote successful cooperation between party members and non-party people. Party members must respect the authority of non-party people in various posts and give full play to their initiative. All issues of major importance must go through earnest consultation. On the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the achievement of China's peaceful reunification, she said, the key to the problem now is the attitude of the Taiwan authorities. The reunification of the motherland will be accomplished sooner or later, she said, adding: "We hope the Taiwan authorities will give this matter serious consideration."

After her speech, an agenda and program for the session were adopted while Yang Jingren, CPPCC National Committee vice-chairman, presided.

Hu Ziang, another vice-chairman, made a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the National Committee. He reviewed the work of this organization in the past year and outlined its future tasks.

The CPPCC should constantly keep alive the fine tradition and style of work of the united front, unite with all forces that can be united and mobilize all positive factors, ang said. It should make greater contributions to the country's modernization program, the reunification of the motherland and the effort to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Vice-Chairman Xiao Hua delivered a report on the handling of the bills presented by members since the first session of the sixth National Committee was convened last June. The National Committee had 2,039 members at the first session. Fifty members died in the past year. Forty-one vacancies were filled at the recent fifth session of the Standing Committee of the National Committee, making its present membership 2,030. The current session will last two weeks, during which the participants will also attend the plenary meetings of the forthcoming Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress as observers and discuss state affairs. Witnessing the opening ceremony today were heads of foreign diplomatic missions, correspondents from Hong Kong and Macao to cover the CPPCC and NPC sessions and Beijing-based foreign correspondents.

Deng Yingchao Addresses Session

OW120836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- A veteran Chinese Communist today stressed cooperation between communists and non-communists in steering the ship of state. Decisions on major principles and policies concerning state affairs should be made on the basis of political consultation and extensive canvassing of opinions, said Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at the opening ceremony of the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC. The same principle applies to decisions on major issues in the political life of the people of all nationalities, she added.

Deng's speech dealt with the new situation in China's modernization and the growth of China's patriotic united front, with special emphasis on improving the style of work in the united front. In China, the term united front refers to cooperation cemented by the Chinese Communist Party with the democratic parties and non-party patriots in the long years of the Chinese revolution and economic construction. The CPPCC is an organization of the united front under the leadership of the Communist Party. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Communist Party Central Committee held in December 1978, Deng Yingchao said, a whole range of correct tasks, principles and policies for the united front have been laid down and its fine traditions and style of work gradually restored.

However, she said, there are still some shortcomings in the work style and efforts should be made to improve it. She then expounded this viewpoint from five aspects: political consultation, democratic supervision, cooperation between communists and non-communists, communists making friends with non-party people and self-education. Political consultation is of great importance in expanding socialist democracy and correctly handling the internal relations in the united front, she said. Consultation should be conducted on an equal footing and in a democratic and sincere way. It should not be perfunctory, neither should there be any forcing of views on others. Genuine or basic political unanimity should be reached through repeated consultation and full exchange of views, drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas, Deng added.

During consultation, she said, opinions of all participants should be heeded. Opinions that can be adopted should be. As for those that cannot be adopted, explanations and reasons should be given. People who still hold to their own differing views should be allowed to do so, Deng Yinchao said. Even if their views are wrong, they should not be blamed and the listeners should draw useful lessons from their views. Communists should be good at consultation with the democratic parties and people without party affiliation, and must not put on airs as leaders.

Democratic supervision, Deng said, consists of making proposals to and criticizing one another on the basis of common political principles. Functioning as the core of leadership, the Chinese Communist Party is particularly in need of criticism and supervision by the masses, including democratic parties and non-party people. Although democratic supervision by the CPPCC and the democratic parties is not of the nature of state power, she said, it is an important and indispensable way of developing China's socialist democracy. "We should firmly oppose the practice of 'what one person says goes' and other bureaucratic attitudes marked by superficial respect by actual neglect of criticisms and suggestions raised by non-party persons," she said. Cooperation between communists and non-communists is a common and regular aspect of relations within the united front, she said. A good cooperative working relationship of that type is a major condition for fulfilling the tasks in all institutions, including government organizations, schools and enterprises.

All communists, she pointed out, must be aware that non-party persons are patriotic and strongly wish to dedicate themselves to the country's modernization and reunification. These people, she added, are knowledgeable and influential and have extensive social connections and rich political experience. They must be given a free hand in work, kept well-informed about state affairs, encouraged to put forth their best efforts and fulfil their role by giving them power and responsibility commensurate with their positions. Deng Yingchao urged Communist Party members to make friends with non-party people. They should not only strengthen ties with old friends but make more and more new friends. The leading party cadres, in particular, should take the initiative to keep in close contact with non-party people, have heart-to-heart talks with them and listen to their opinions and demands with an open mind so that they can speak freely.

Discussing self-education and self-remoulding, she said, "While transforming the objective world, we must also transform our own subjective world by continuing to raise our political awareness, updating our knowledge and broadening our field of vision." Voluntary and conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought should be encouraged and emancipation of the mind and free discussion in the studies should also be encouraged, she said.

At present, she said, there are still some people both inside and outside the Communist Party who have an inadequate or even an incorrect understanding of the united front. Widespread and deep-going publicity and education concerning the united front should be carried out inside and outside the Communist Party. Dealing with the return of Taiwan to the motherland, Deng Yingchao said China has long made known to the world its principles, policies and tentative ideas on the achievement of peaceful reunification.

The key to the problem now, she said, is the attitude of the Taiwan authorities. The reunification of the motherland will be accomplished sooner or later, she continued. An early settlement of the Taiwan question is better than a later one. All hesitation or procrastination is against the wishes of the people. "We hope that the Taiwan authorities will give this matter serious consideration," she said. "We also hope that our compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals living abroad will actively promote and expedite the settlement of this question."

Hu Ziang Report

OW121046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1016 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, said that the CPPCC played an active role in the last year in China's modernization drive and the efforts to reunify the country and safeguard world peace. Hu Ziang said this in his report on the work of the National Committee's Standing Committee at the opening ceremony of the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC here today.

He said that in this period the 15 working groups in the National Committee organized a series of symposiums and investigation teams to study questions related to the country's political life, economic construction, culture and education, the united front work, as well as issues people are most concerned with; their conclusions and proposals caught the attention of departments and ministries of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council, he reported.

Professor Fei Xiaotong, a sociologist and CPPCC vice chairman, led a group to Jiangsu Province to study town planning in 12 counties. "On the basis of the study, they suggested quickening the building of small towns," he said. A group of economists suggested building a gas generation plant at the Weixian coalfield 160 kilometers away from Beijing. This suggestion had been adopted by the authorities concerned, Hu Ziang states. Other studies and investigations were related to the revision of the forestry law and the role of scientists and technologists, he said. A total of 1,085 bills were presented in the past year, 926 of which had been handled, he reported.

As important component parts of the CPPCC, Hu Ziang said, the various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce served the nation's modernization through a variety of activities, including economic consultancy, training of industrial and commercial management staff, helping the outlying areas with professional knowledge and running schools. He said that the attainment of a peaceful reunification of the motherland is the set policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the state as well as the most important current task of the patriotic united front. The CPPCC working group for the reunification of the motherland had carried out a series of activities to promote reunification and achieved some results since its establishment last September. The CPPCC was also active in people-to-people contact with other countries, helping strengthen the friendship and cooperation of the Chinese people with peoples of those countries.

He said the CPPCC had added a group devoted to collecting historical data on Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and Overseas Chinese and started a magazine on literature and history for young readers.

He said that the CPPCC with a concentration of intellectuals would utilize this advantage more fully by directing its future study and investigation to such questions of major policy-making importance as the reform of the economic structure, the open policy, the new technical revolution and the promotion of socialist ethics. For this purpose, he added, more discussion sessions, forums and symposiums will be organized. He said that CPPCC will strengthen its ties with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas to advance the cause of reunification. It will increase contacts with friends and friendship organizations in more countries, and enhance exchange and cooperation with Third World countries. The CPPCC will continue to help the various localities better implement the policy for the intellectuals and other united front policies, he said.

Ties With Non-CPC Members

OW131840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Nearly 2,000 members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference began panel discussions here today. They discussed the speech of CPPCC Chairman Deng Yingchao and the report on the work of the CPPCC Standing Committee delivered by Vice-Chairman Hu Ziang. They were in favor of the idea expounded by Deng Yingchao of carrying forward the fine traditions of the united front featuring political consultation, democratic supervision, cooperation, friendship and self-education.

CPPCC Vice-Chairman Xiao Hua, who was a People's Liberation Army veteran, said that cooperation between communists and non-communists is the basic guarantee for the victory of the Chinese revolution. As a communist, he said, he would support non-party people in their work and try to make more friends among them. Ye Duiyi, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, pledged as a non-party person to cooperate with the Communist Party sincerely in working for the nation.

Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society, said political consultation on matters of major national importance is part and parcel of China's socialist democracy.

Guan Mengjue, member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic League and vice-president of the Jilin Academy of Social Sciences, said that interference in the united front work from the "left" side should not be overlooked. In the new historical period, he said, it is of special importance to stress cooperation between the Chinese Communists and people outside of the party.

Chen Zeshen, director of the Institute of Rolling Stock under the Academy of Railway Science, said that the CPPCC should bring its role as a think tank into full play. This will immensely benefit China's modernization, he added.

Wu Duotai from Hong Kong expressed confidence in the success of China's modernization program provided the current open policy be maintained and continued.

Discipline Inspection Circular

OW111007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0903 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular on the incident in which Chen Shengyuan, first secretary of the Youxi County party committee, Fujian, ignored orders and discipline, and seriously damaged state forests. The circular calls for party members who are leading cadres to take the lead in observing and maintaining party discipline and state law.

The circular says: In handling the dispute between Youxi County and the Meigu Forest State Farm over forest ownership, Chen Shengyuan repeatedly antagonized the directives of the Fujian provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government. As a result, state forests were twice seriously sabotaged; security and forest protection personnel were beaten up and injured; cars were smashed. All this has created a very bad impression inside and outside the party.

The circular points out; The Youxi County party committee did not seriously criticize or check Chen Shengyuan's errors. Some leading members chimed in with, and even connived at and supported, his erroneous stand. This exposes this county's former party committee leading body's weakness and laxity in thinking and work style. The Fujian provincial party committee's decision to dismiss Chen Shengyuan from his party post, and readjust the leading body of the county party committee, is entirely necessary.

The circular says.: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, along with the party style taking a turn for the better, the sense of organization and discipline among party members has been greatly strengthened. The absolute majority of party members who are leading cadres have politically seen eye to eye with the party Central Committee, and seriously implemented higher authorities' directives and decisions, thus guaranteeing the unity of the party as a whole, and the smooth progress of the four modernizations. However, we should also notice that there really are some leading cadre party members and party organizations ignoring party discipline, having too high an opinion of themselves, and sticking to their old way of doing things. Some overtly agree with, but covertly oppose, the party Central Committee's specific and general policies and higher authorities' directives. They implement a policy or a directive if it suits them. If it does not suit them, they will not implement, and even openly boycott, it. Some are indulgent towards serious discipline violations, and do not criticize or launch struggle against them. They take a laissez-faire attitude, and even support, connive at, and cover up those violations. All this has sabotaged party discipline, weakened the party's fighting power, and seriously obstructed the implementation of the party's line, principle and policies. All party members must pay great attention to these serious disciplinary violations, and launch a resolute struggle against them.

The circular emphatically says: Discipline is the guarantee for implementing the party's line. Whether leading cadre party members and party organizations at all levels can observe and maintain party discipline has a direct bearing on the strength or weakness of the party's fighting power and the success or failure in fulfilling the party's general task in the new period. Party organizations at all levels and party members as leading cadres must resolutely carry out the party Constitution's stipulations, and play a vanguard and model role in observing and maintaining party discipline. They must unconditionally and politically identify themselves with the party Central Committee, observe the policy, laws and decrees of the party and the state, dare to struggle against those who sabotage party discipline, and guarantee a high degree of unity in the party as a whole.

The circular says: Currently, it is necessary to follow the guidelines of the party Central Committee's directive on correcting errors while, and before, rectifying the party, draw a lesson from Chen Shengyuan's case, integrate with reality, seriously examine ourselves, make comparisons, and strengthen our own rectification. It is necessary to enforce party discipline and overcome laxity and weakness in thinking, work style and organization, to really build our party into the strong core leading the cause of socialist modernization.

Satellite Workers Greeted

OW111125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 7 May 84

[CPPCC National Committee 7 May Congratulatory message to "all comrades who took part in development and testing of China's experimental communications satellite."]

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA) -- To all comrades who took part in the development and testing of China's experimental communications satellite:

China's experimental communications satellite was successfully launched and positioned at 125 degrees east longitude above the earth's equator on 16 April. The communications' experiments and radio and television transmissions have been going well. The CPPCC National Committee hereby extends its warm greeting to all scientists, technicians, workers, cadres, and PLA commanders and fighters who took part in, and made splendid contributions to, the development and testing of the satellite, and it pays its high respects to the heroes who won honor for the motherland.

The successful launch of the communications satellite marks a new breakthrough in China's space technology. It demonstrates that China has established an engineering system for developing, launching, tracking, measuring, controlling, and testing a synchronous fixed earth satellite. It is a major achievement in China's socialist modernization, and a major victory for the policy of maintaining independence and self-reliance. It is the result of our serious implementation of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the principles of the 12th CPC congress. It is a magnificent, inspiring song composed by the Chinese people.

Heroes on the space front, your spirit and courage in scaling the heights of science will certainly have far-reaching effects on the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and will encourage and inspire them to work hard for the realization of the grand goal of the four modernizations. We shall further unite all democratic parties, mass organizations and people of all circles to work with one heart and one mind, under the leadership of the CPC, striving to make greater contributions to achieving the magnificent goal of quadrupling our industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century, building a highly developed socialist material and spiritual civilization, and fulfilling the three major tasks of the 1980's and 1990's.

HU QIAOMU INSPECTS SATELLITE GROUND STATION

OW111403 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Comrade Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, inspected the satellite communications ground station, located in the Beijing suburbs, on the afternoon of 9 May. The station is the central station for experiments in satellite communications. All electronic technology equipment used for the experiments is developed and produced in China. This equipment has operated normally and functioned well.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu inspected the microwave equipment room and the television monitor hall. He listened to broadcasts relayed by the satellite through 15 channels, and watched televised color pictures sent from the ground to the satellite, and received from the satellite.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu also went to the terminal room of multicircuit digital telephones, where he excitedly picked up a telephone to converse with Comrade An Pingsheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, through the satellite circuit. Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: Congratulations to you armymen and people at the front, for having won still more victories. I wish you still greater successes in your work everywhere in the province.

Before leaving the station, Comrade Hu Qiaomu wrote an inscription which read: You are to be thanked for the tremendous contributions you have made for the sake of the motherland and the people. I hope you will redouble your efforts to press onward to the higher peaks of space undertakings.

SATELLITE LAUNCH SITE, CONTROL CENTER DESCRIBED

HK110736 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese, Hong Kong, Macao, Overseas Edition
29 Apr 84 p 6

[Report by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Dei Yaping: "First Visit to Miraculous Astronautics City"]

[Text] A Flight to the Astronautics City

After a long journey by plane, train, and bus, we arrived in the astronautics city. The astronautics city is a newly built, complete and perfect, multipurpose modern satellite launching center. A special railway and highway connect it to the outside world, and various kinds of communications equipment form a communications network by means of wireless broadcasts, microwaves and optical fibers. Sitting by the huge television screen in the Beijing headquarters, the launch site several thousand kilometers away can also be seen. Here, it has its own systems for supplying water, power, and other logistics equipment, and it has its own meteorological station which provides the most accurate meteorological information at any time, and selects the best time for the launching of satellites. The specialists working here put on work clothes in various colors and styles, and they wear a great variety of badges and armbands. It is learned that the different colors and styles of their work clothes signify different work sites.

Standing By the Very Place Where the Rocket Shoots Into the Sky

The launching pad that stands like a skyscraper is a symbol of the astronautics city. Before the rocket was filled with fuel, we took an elevator to the top platform of the launching pad. Against the breeze, standing at the very place where the rocket was to lift off, we felt a little like fairies in the sky.

On every level of the launching pad, there were specialists working, making final tests on the satellite and the rockets. Pipes, electric cables, valves, and instruments of various descriptions were spread everywhere. Some electric cables were connected to the rocket. The rocket looked very much like a sword; it was all white. On its upper end were 4 blue painted bands and some red painted squares linked together. When ordered, the rocket would take off from the earth, and shoot into the sky.

Below the launching pad there is a diversion trough 40 meters deep. It has an outer wall made of reinforced cement. Flames emitting when the rockets are launched will flow out from here to the outside of the launching site.

The guide told a reporter that this launching pad is so far the tallest and has the most advanced equipment in the country.

An "Underground Palace" at the Launching Site

Coming down from the launching pad, the reporter came to the underground control room of the launching site, coded "302." It was the final control in conducting the launching of the satellite. The final checkup -- the vertical test -- before the departure of the carrier rocket and the satellite was performed right here, using instruments and computers.

It is very much like an "underground palace." Walking around here in this "underground palace" makes people forget temporarily that there are rock layers several meters thick above their heads. In order to enter the working area, people will have to take off their shoes, walk through a passage covered with white carpet, then put on a pair of slippers before finally arriving in the control room. Here the temperature is appropriate, warm as spring year round. Though "302" and the launching pad are close neighbors, the flames and deafening roars which occur during the rocket take off have not the least effect on the "underground palace."

Passing by one test room or workshop after another, there is a bright and spacious room toward the end of the hallway, and there on the glass door were three big red characters -- "launch control room." Here is the very heart of "302." Right in the middle of the room is the launch control panel. On two sides of a row of television screens are several score of matchbox-size screens indicating information in Han characters. The site specialists told a reporter: Electronic technology is widely applied here at the launching site. The testing, checkup and launching are all controlled by computer. Pointing at the green numerical figures on the launch control panel, he said: "This is called the countdown timer. When it counts down to zero, the computer will automatically connect to the ignition circuit."

Coming out of "302," walking 3 kilometers along a first-rate highway 8 meters wide, groups of milky white buildings come into sight. Here is the satellite "hospital" -- the testing center of the astronautics city.

The testing center consists of the conveying workshop, the testing workshop, the comprehensive testing workshop, the satellite testing workshop, and so on, which are used chiefly to fulfill the tasks of conveying and testing rockets and satellites. In the central hall of the testing workshop, all four walls are inlaid with snowy white acoustic boards, with soft light spread all over the hall. In the upper part of the hall is an overhead crane spanning more than 20 meters from north to south; on the ground, 3 wide-track railways stretch over 90 meters from east to west. At the time when a reporter was visiting the hall, two rockets were lying there. At the two sides of the hall were scores of testing rooms, where specialists in white work clothes were using instruments to carry out "physical" checkups on the rockets.

On the left side of the testing hall was the satellite testing room where the experimental communications satellite laid bare its "insides" for testing by the specialists. The satellite was adorned with gold communications antennae and sparkling silicon battery chips, looking like a massive artistic gem.

Inhabitants of the Astronautics City

The astronautics city is worthy of a brand new city. Its inhabitants come from all parts of the country; some arrived here when the city first broke ground for construction, others arrived here just a few months ago. On the eve of the launching of the communications satellite, China's rocket, electronic, computer, and communications specialists gathered here. To ensure a smooth launch, the designers and manufacturers of the rockets and various parts of the satellite also made a special trip to watch the communications satellite take off.

During his visit, a reporter was invited as a special representative to attend a discussion conference of specialists of the highest rank on the launch plan. The conference agenda was to determine the angle of launch of the satellite, according to the meteorological situation in the near future, and other conditions. At the conference, all feasible plans were put under meticulous demonstration and study, and the best plan was finally chosen.

Here work is tense, but the people's life is rich and colorful. In the city, there is a television station transmitting television programs from Beijing. In their spare time, some people fish in the pond, while others will take a stroll, enjoying the moonlight.

The Command Control Center

In the command hall, a huge television screen 5.3 meters wide and 4 meters high attracted the attention of a reporter. Along the sides were a set of eight huge indicating screens. The screens constantly displayed conditions of the ground work, and every possible position of the rocket in flight, while all the chief control person needs to do is to sit by the panel in front of the screens and "devise strategies in a command house that will assure victory 1,000 li away." While talking, a colored map of China appeared on the huge screen, on which were marked two red curves. A specialist said that a simulation of the launching procedure was underway; the upper curve was its theoretical orbit.

Outside the command hall are large and small computer rooms; it can really be called a "world of electronic computers." Two central computers are installed in the large mechanics room, fitted out with over 100 sets of external equipment. After the take off of the carrier rocket, these computers will receive information from the launching site and all tracking stations, which will be processed rapidly, and the data will be transmitted to various tracking stations and the headquarters in Beijing. Rows of sparkling indicating lights and wave after wave of pulsing signals are accompanied by an incessant buzzing from the mechanics room. One feels as if one were enjoying a film in stereo.

The astronautics city is a city of wonder. Now the people can see the unification of science and art, and the future of China's space technology.

SATELLITE ENTERS 'STEADY EXPERIMENT' STAGE

HK110952 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0723 GMT 11 May 84

[Report: "China's Experimental Communications Satellite Enters Stage of Steady Experiment" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- This reporter has learned from the departments concerned that after orbiting for a month, the experimental communications satellite launched by China on 8 April has by now entered a stage of steady experiment.

At present, this experimental communications satellite transmits the first program the central TV station broadcasts each day from 1830 to about 2300, when the program ends. Areas with ground stations capable of receiving signals from satellites, including Xinjiang and Yunnan, relay television programmes transmitted by this experimental communications satellite every day. This communications satellite was launched on 8 April. On 16 April, after the satellite adjusted its position in the sky above the point where the equator intersects 125 degrees east, longitude, experiments on communications by television, radio, telegram, and telephone were successively conducted.

It is said that this satellite is now transmitting the programs produced by the Central People's Broadcasting Station every day in addition to relaying telegram and telephone communications.

COMMENTATOR URGES SUPPORTING NEW CADRES

HK110834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Support New Cadres To Work Freely"]

[Text] As a result of the administrative restructuring, we have achieved enormous results in the work regarding succession of the old by the new cadres and cooperation between the new and old cadres. However, this is a new task. We must be ready at all times to discover and solve problems, so that we may carry out this task with still better results.

A problem which deserves close attention at present is that many newly promoted cadres do not have a free hand in their work, do not dare to make a decision when a matter needs to be decided, and always ask the old cadres to make decisions. The old cadres who have retreated to the second line have not assigned to the new cadres all powers which they should have handed out, and the old cadres' opinions are still regarded as final in handling some important matters. Strictly speaking, this falls short of the central authorities' guidelines regarding the succession of the old by the new cadres.

To solve this problem, the new cadres are required to perform their duties well, to display their enthusiasm and initiative, and to carry out their work independently and dutifully. At the same time, the old cadres are required to handle matters properly. The old cadres enjoy high prestige and are experienced. It is only natural that the new cadres, out of their trust in and respect for the old cadres, want to seek their advice on many things. The old cadres must understand this point clearly instead of being blind to it. They should let the new cadres who are already working on the forefront play their part to the fullest and really play a "leading role." They should not feel unsure of the new cadres in one way or another. New cadres of course may make mistakes in their work. Who can learn to walk without stumbling? As the saying "an old horse knows the way" goes, the old cadres who have retreated to the second line may and should put forth some proposals, but it is for the new cadres to make policy decisions. Only when the new cadres are allowed to work independently and dutifully can they be trained, acquire abilities, have prestige among other cadres and the masses, and quickly create a new situation in their work.

In judging the results of the administrative restructuring, it is necessary to consider the changes in the average age and the average educational qualifications of the cadres. However, a still more important criterion is whether the new cadres of the leading bodies have powers corresponding to their posts and whether they have really shouldered the heavy loads and created a new situation in their work.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping once pointed out: "All old cadres must understand that making the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent is a strategic need of the revolution and construction and is also the most glorious and most sacred duty of our old cadres." Each of our old cadres should perform this duty very well. A line from ancient poet Zheng Banqiao's poem reads: "New bamboo stalks grow taller than the old ones because they are supported by the latter." This line is often quoted to praise the warm support and help given by the old to the new cadres. By strongly supporting the new cadres to work freely and boldly, the old cadres of good moral standing and reputation are giving them the best support.

PENG ZHEN ADDRESSES PUBLIC SECURITY DELEGATES

OW111331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1820 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Central Commission of Politics and Law, met with delegates to the specialized meeting of the Ministry of Public Security at the Great Hall of the People this morning, and had a photo session with them. Peng Zhen told the delegates that public security work is very important, and everyone has worked hard. He urged the delegates to make greater contributions to protecting the people's interests and social stability. Present at the meeting were Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court; Yang Yichen, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Liu Fuzhi, public security minister; Ling Yun, minister of state security; and Cui Naifu, civil affairs minister.

WANG ZHEN PRAISES RADIO COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

OW111311 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA) -- A ceremony was held at the auditorium of the Beijing Palace of National Culture this morning to mark the start of the second round of radio courses in agriculture, offered by the Central Agricultural Broadcasting School. More than 460,000 new students from various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions have enrolled in these courses.

Wang Zhen, Hao Jianxiu, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhang Guoying, He Kang, Du Runsheng, Wang Zhaohua, Zeng Delin, Yang Zhaolin, Bai Jiefu, and other leading comrades attended today's opening ceremony.

Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Wang Zhen warmly praised the Central Agricultural Broadcasting School for offering courses which can reach the homes of peasants and any one who wishes to learn. He noted that students could listen to lectures by just switching on their radios, adding that radio courses would not disrupt production and household chores, and that the cost of running such courses was low, but they could produce good results and were closely linked with production. He said: This is a good method. It is an important way of training agrotechnicians, achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results, and should, therefore, be vigorously encouraged.

The school was established in November 1980. The first round of courses, begun in July 1981, has over 400,000 students. Through the broadcasts of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, they have systematically studied the four basic courses: "The Fundamentals of Chemistry," "Plants and Plant Physiology," "Soils and Fertilizers," and "Genetics and Plant Breeding." They will continue to study four more specialized subjects: "Plant Cultivation," "Plant Protection," "Agricultural Management," and "Agricultural Meteorology." The length of schooling for the second round of courses will be the same as that for the first round: 3 and 1/2 years. According to a recent decision of a department concerned, those who pass examinations in all subjects will be awarded a diploma equivalent to graduation from a regular secondary technical school, but will not be assigned jobs by the state.

Specialized or part-time branches of the Central Agricultural Broadcasting School have been established in all 28 provinces, cities and autonomous regions throughout the country, except Xizang.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI AT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CLOSING

OW111257 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress came to successful close at the 1 August Auditorium in Nanchang this afternoon, after 6 days in session.

Seated in the front row on the rostrum were Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xiu Xianghuang, Xin Junjie, Zhang Guozhen, and Huang Xiandu, executive chairmen of the session presidium. Also seated on the rostrum were Wang Zhaorong, Ni Xiance, Wang Baotian, and (Wan Shaofen), Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee; Fu Yutian and Luo Mengwen, head and deputy head of the preparatory group for the establishment of the provincial Advisory Commission, respectively; (Wang Tie), secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Li Fangyun, former vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Liang Kaixuan, vice governor of the provincial People's Government; Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Li Huafeng, Liu Jianghua, Lu Liang, Guo Qingfen, Li Shanyuan, and Wu Yongle, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; (Li Yanlin), adviser to the provincial military district; (Wang Mingde), former commandant of the Nanchang Army School; Liu Bin, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Chen Keguang, procurator general of the provincial People's Procuratorate. Ma Jikong, executive chairman of the session presidium, presided over the session.

The session adopted a resolution approving the resignation of (Lu Mingqing), (Gao Xueming), (Jiang Xianzuo), (Pan Dengfa), and (Wu Zuliang) as members of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. It also adopted resolutions on the work of the provincial People's Government, arrangements for the province's 1984 social and economic development, the province's final accounts for 1983 and its budget for 1984, the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the work of the provincial Higher People's Court, and the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate. The session came to a successful close with the majestic strains of the national anthem.

BAI DONGCAI ATTENDS JIANGXI CPPCC MEETING

OW111349 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, which had been in session for 9 days, successfully completed its agenda and triumphantly closed at Zhongshan Hall this morning. Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; Secretary Xu Qin; Deputy Secretary Wang Shufeng; Standing Committee member Wang Baotian; Luo Mengwen and Di Sheng, deputy heads of the preparatory group of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Tie, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee; Wang Zemin, Zheng Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Zhang Guozhen, and Huang Xiandu, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Wang Guande, political commissar of the provincial military district, attended the closing ceremony.

Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Shen Hanqing, Li Huafeng, Liu Jianhua, Zhu Danhua, Lu Liang, Guo Qingfei, Li Shangyuan, and Wu Yongle, vice chairmen; and Yang Yongfeng, (Wu Qiyu), and (Ding Liqing), newly elected vice chairman, also attended the ceremony.

A resolution of the Second Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee was adopted to warm applause. The resolution pointed out: The future task of the provincial CPPCC Committee is the continue implementing the policy on CPPCC members, push forward Jiangxi's economic work, and make contributions to Taiwan's return to the motherland and to China's reunification.

MEETING VIEWS SHANGHAI TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

HK140655 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by correspondent Chen Zhenan: "Break Away From Existing Systems and Develop New Industries in a Concentrated and Unified Manner" -- first paragraph is SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO introduction]

[Text] Traditional industries comprise more than 90 percent of the industrial structure of Shanghai -- industries involving a heavy consumption of raw materials, a large volume of transportation, and a serious pollution problem. Such a backward industrial structure has led to a slowdown in the development of Shanghai's economy, a deterioration in enterprises' economic results, and a weakening of trade competitiveness. Shanghai is thus thrown into a difficult plight in its economic development. Therefore, only through an early shift in its strategy can Shanghai be in a strong position in a highly competitive world.

The third theoretical discussion meeting of the Shanghai Economic Zone, held in Wuxi from 28 March to 30 April, discussed in a relatively concentrated manner the problem of meeting the challenge of the new world technological revolution. Experts and scholars attending the meeting poured out their hearts in criticizing existing defenses. They held that since it is a matter of meeting the challenges of a new technological revolution, we must follow a new path and borrow certain capitalist countries' ways of doing things. Given overall plans with a high degree of concentration of power in the state, we can consider selecting a given point, a given trade, a given career, or a given enterprise in breaking away from existing systems, and concentrate forces on developing new techniques and building new industries.

Many scholars and experts held that it pays off handsomely for the state to capitalize on the Shanghai Economic Zone in order to invest in the development of new industries. Whether the Chinese can grasp this opportunity is a matter that rests chiefly with the Shanghai Economic Zone. If this place gets nowhere in its development, then things will be made more difficult for other areas. They soberly pointed out that the challenge facing the Shanghai Economic Zone is a serious one. Now, many developing countries in the world have caught up, their living standards having greatly improved. Yet for a vast country like ours, difficulties are unusually great. At present the biggest hindrances are the bonds of entrenched systems and stereotyped rules and regulations, sectarian bias, feudal separatist rule, and given groups' own systems. These are unusually great obstacles that stand in the way of establishing new industries. Without overcoming them, even the best of plans and strategies will not help anything. In principle, no one will disagree on integration. But when it comes to real practice, things will not work. Moreover, this is not just true of the lower levels; it is also the case with the upper levels. Herein lies the problem.

The experts and the scholars pointed out with deep feeling that now, at the first mention of integration, everyone will scramble to be the head of the dragon. No one wants to be its body or tail. But there is only one dragon. Given a head but no body, no tail, and now claws, how can a dragon exist? Many people are afraid that integration will impair immediate interests. In fact, immediate interests are nothing to those that can be derived from integration in the days ahead. Now what are we worth? Even given that all we are worth is at stake, this is nothing to fuss about. Now the main problem is for the leadership of the relevant organizations to break through the boundaries between departments and organs and away from the bonds of stereotyped rules and regulations in really forming integrated entities. In this respect, some big companies of the capitalist countries have displayed greater energy than we. It is a life and death struggle between those big companies of Japan and the United States.

Yet they have proved capable of integration to share in technology and diversify production. Japan's involvement with computers of the fifth generation is a matter of commitment to large-scale integration. Integration not only involves Japanese companies, but also extends to any company willing to go along in the world, as advertisements say. This is quite worthy of our imitation.

Some participants in the meeting held that meeting the challenges ahead does not mean no escape from a scramble for highly sophisticated projects and for investment. If everyone scrambles for highly sophisticated products, with no one willing to be committed to projects as parts of the whole, then the level of supposedly highly sophisticated products also cannot be high. In fact, every project has its sophisticated aspects and has something in it that calls for catching up with and outperforming others. Every enterprise and every department should take up any specialty for which it is fit. Thus, every speciality can get ahead, and the overall level of the state can also remain high. Of course, this calls for legislation in the economic field to provide guarantees.

Some experts held that the Shanghai Economic Zone should also set an example for the whole country in firmly carrying out the policy toward intellectuals and should raise this matter to quite a high level of understanding. We must pay attention to properly solving the problem involving "experts" and "heads." Some people hold that to firmly carry out the policy toward intellectuals is to give intellectuals a post of sorts and a title like "head." In fact, this does not help in solving the problem. This is because the problem of "experts" has not been solved. For example, it is not a professor or an expert, but a "head" who can enjoy the comfort of traveling by train, staying at a hotel, and other privileges. In dealing with intellectuals, the important thing is to put full faith in them. It is especially necessary to overcome the phenomenon of placing greater trust in foreign intellectuals than in their Chinese counterparts. It is, after all, the Chinese intellectuals that best understand China's conditions. In using intellectuals we must also pay attention to giving full play to the roles of trained personnel in various fields and to correcting the existing trend of only setting store on aged intellectuals and scholars of institutes of higher learning and experts.

On the technical and strategic aspects of the problem of introducing technology from abroad, a representative pointed out that to equate "the idea of taking things over" with the introduction of technology is to put things in oversimplified terms. Equipment and products can be taken over, but scientific research and technology cannot be. The point is that others just will not let you do so. To introduce technology from abroad is actually a matter related to the "idea of scrambling for something." He said that we cannot lump the term introduction together with importation. Introduction means introducing new technology from abroad and importation means the import of products. Similarly, we also cannot confuse the combination of technology and trade with the import of components. Some people erroneously think that as long as we purchase components and assemble them for sale at a higher price, it is a matter of combining technology and trade. The correct meaning of combining technology and trade should be that the importation of products is combined with the introduction of technology from abroad. In the process of introducing technology from abroad, we must have an eye to the need to keep the initiative in our own hands and to explore things. The purpose of introducing technology from abroad is to have advanced foreign technology put down roots in China and help bolster our starting point. It is not a matter of reaping the ready fruits of others' efforts. The import of whole sets of equipment or whole assembly lines does not help our keeping the initiative in our own hands and exploring things. Without keeping the initiative in our own hands and exploring things, we can never follow our own path and we will always lack drive. The correct policy on introducing something should be one of absorbing the lifeblood of technology and resisting a flood of commodity imports.

A seasoned, aged computer expert said that microelectronic technology is the core of a new industrial revolution, and the core of microelectronic technology is electronic computers.

Now there exists the trend of one-sidedly stressing microprocessors. They are taken as a yardstick by which to judge whether an enterprise is advanced or backward. It seems that with such machines available, all problems can be solved in reality. The inevitable result is the blind commitment to purchasing. This problem should arouse sufficient attention. We should note the great difficulty involved in popularizing and applying microprocessors. This calls for two processes of exploration. Manufacturing is, of course, a process of exploration. Application is similarly a process of exploration. The two processes of exploration involve scientific research. Unlike an automobile that can be operated by a single individual, a microprocessor calls for the study of such problems as its proper location, mathematical models, logic models, and so forth. Otherwise, microprocessors are useless. The technology of computers becomes outdated very easily. If a purchased microprocessor is allowed to lay idle for 3 years, the technology will become backward. This loss is more than we can afford.

WANG FANG ATTENDS HANGZHOU ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW131613 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 84 p 1

[By ZHEJIANG RIBAO reporters Qi Buhua and Chen Wuxian]

[Text] More than 1,000 soldiers and civilians in Zhejiang and Hangzhou held a solemn meeting in Hangzhou City yesterday afternoon to commemorate the 35th anniversary of Hangzhou's liberation.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, attended and delivered a speech. He urged soldiers and civilians in Hangzhou City to inherit the glorious revolutionary traditions, close ranks, press forward, and build Hangzhou into a socialist paradise in reality as well as in name.

On 3 May, 35 years ago, the people of Hangzhou were liberated as they expected the spring breeze that would bring them warmth and that the sun would shine again. In the past 35 years, earthshaking changes have taken place in the ancient and civilized city of Hangzhou. Veteran comrades who came to attend the meeting were greatly excited as they recalled the past and compared it with the present. Also addressing the meeting were veteran Army cadre Yang Wenxun who crossed the Changjiang, marched southward, and participated in the fighting for the liberation of Hangzhou 35 years ago, and Tang Xiangqing, a party veteran who persisted in underground struggle in Hangzhou. After recalling the PLA's advance to Hangzhou and the underground party organizations' efforts to mobilize the local people to join the war for liberation more than 3 decades ago, they warmly hailed the tremendous achievements made by Hangzhou in carrying out socialist construction over the past 35 years. They wholeheartedly wished that Hangzhou would be built into a more beautiful, clean, civilized, and prosperous city under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress. Their vivid speeches and personal experiences were a concrete and living education in our revolutionary traditions for the comrades present, thereby stimulating the comrades' sense of glory and responsibility to inherit those traditions, love Hangzhou, and build it still better.

The meeting was presided over by Hangzhou Mayor Zhong Boxi. Present were responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army organizations in Zhejiang and Hangzhou, including Wu Minda, Ma Yiliang, Chen Zuolin, Zhang Jingtang, Cui Jian, Wang Jiayang, Kang Mingcai, and Zhang Junsheng.

GUANGZHOU OFFICIALS AT FORUM ON DEVELOPMENT ZONE

HK111048 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Last night the Guangzhou City People's Government invited representatives from various foreign bank offices in Guangzhou to attend a forum at the China Hotel. At the forum the city People's Government briefed the representatives on the initial plans and policies for further opening the city to foreign countries and the economic development zone, and problems concerning the expansion of economic and technological cooperation were discussed.

(Du Xunlin), a responsible person from the Guangzhou Economic Development Zone, talked about the reasons for opening up the economic development zone in the Huangpu area, the purpose of opening up the development zone, and the preferential policy that will be implemented in the development zone. At the forum he said: With regard to the requirements for building the development zone, it is first necessary to build the development zone into a multistrata, multifunctional, garden-type satellite city, which has many economic forms. Second, it is necessary to build enterprises with intensive technology and knowledge. Third, it is necessary to adopt the methods of joint venture, cooperation, or allowing foreign merchants to set up foreign-backed enterprises. This includes cooperation between foreign merchants and departments outside Guangdong in setting up scientific research institutions in the development zone.

Also present at the forum were commercial advisors from the American Consulate General and the Japanese Consulate General in Guangzhou and the representatives of the office of British and French banks in Guangzhou.

GUANGDONG FORUM DISCUSSES TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

HK111052 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Yesterday, the provincial government held a forum to deal with problems in technical revolution. At the forum provincial government officials listened to the opinions of specialists and professors. Some 13 specialists and professors, such as (Huang Tongshu) and (Yi Lingsheng), spoke at the forum. Comrades Liang Lingguang, Ling Botang, and Kuang Ji attended the forum. The specialists and professors attending the forum suggested: It is necessary to bring into play Guangdong's role in carrying out the open-door policy and to develop enterprises with intensive technology and knowledge in a planned way and with specific purposes in mind. In this respect it is necessary to make a breakthrough in the production and use of microcomputers so as to enable microcomputers to serve various departments. In addition, it is necessary to bring into play the superiority of Guangdong's resources, to develop intensive processing work, bioengineering, and the production of new materials.

GUANGXI REPORT MEETING VIEWS STIMULATING ECONOMY

HK110716 Naning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government held a report meeting on invigorating the economy at the regional government hall. At the meeting, the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government organized efforts to implement the autonomous region's 12 regulations on invigorating industrial production and to stimulate the economy of the region. Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government; Huang Yun, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee.

Also attending were Gan Ku and Wang Rongzhen, vice chairmen of the regional People's Government; (Luo Min), adviser to the regional People's Government; and other leading comrades, as well as leading cadres of organizations at and above departmental level, directly under the regional authorities, totaling more than 1,800 people, attended the report meeting.

Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, and Wang Rongzhen respectively delivered speeches at the meeting. The participants at the meeting analyzed the situation in implementing the region's 12 regulations on invigorating industrial production in various sectors. They pointed out the requirements for further implementing the regulations, that is: First, we must continue to eliminate the leftist influence and break away from the old conventions. We must go all out and be bold in carrying out reform. Second, various localities must study thoroughly and widely propagate the general spirit of the 12 regulations, which is to emancipate our minds, to relax our policies, and to invigorate the economy. They must work out the specific measures for implementing them. Third, enterprises directly under the regional authorities as well as various trades in all localities must try their best to work out plans dealing with the signing of contracts in May. They must make monthly improvements in terms of speed and results. The leadership concerned must organize efforts to help enterprises solve specific problems and to implement the 12 regulations in a down-to-earth manner. Fourth, leading groups of organizations directly under the regional authorities as well as under the prefectural and city authorities must try to make the best arrangement in connection with the demands of the region. Fifth, leadership at departmental and bureau levels must correct its work style and serve the grassroots. They must earnestly solve actual problems for the grassroots.

HUNAN MEETING STRESSES POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK120449 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee's group for implementing policies on intellectuals held a meeting in Changsha from 7 to 9 May. At the meeting the various inspection groups reported on the situation in inspection of policy implementation over the past 50 days, exchanged work experiences, studied the relevant central instructions, and got a clear idea on the main tasks for the next stage.

In light of the situation revealed during the inspection and the instructions of the central authorities, a responsible comrade of the group repeatedly stressed the importance of ideologically eliminating leftist influence. He demanded proper strengthening of ideological education during the inspection, in order to enable more people to truly understand that there can be no four modernizations without knowledge and intellectuals, and to maintain unity with the central authorities on the question of implementing the policies on intellectuals. At the same time it is necessary to focus on checking whether there are ignorant cadres in the leadership groups who despise knowledge and discriminate against and deal blows at intellectuals. If such cadres are discovered, the matter must be promptly reported to the upper-level party committees, who must resolutely carry out readjustments. Serious cases must be handled in accordance with party and government discipline.

Comrade Huang Daoqi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, spoke at the meeting. (Bai Yuan), deputy director of the Organization Department, gave a summation and outlined the tasks and focal points for the next stage of inspection work. He demanded that the comrades of the inspection groups not only care for the intellectuals in politics, work, and daily life, enthusiastically solve their difficulties and worries, and implement the policies, but also, through carrying out the inspection, discover for the party and people still more talented reformers who have ability and political integrity, are in the prime of life, and are able to create a new situation in the four modernizations drive.

GUIZHOU RELAXES STATE-RUN ENTERPRISE POLICIES

HK080606 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 3 May 84

[Excerpts] On 29 April 1984, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government issued rules and regulations regarding the relaxation of certain policies on state-run industrial enterprises. They are as follows:

In accordance with the spirit of Document No 1 of 1984 of the CPC Central Committee, and in light of the province's actual situation, we have formulated the following rules and regulations regarding the relaxation of certain policies on state-run industrial enterprises, with a view toward further arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises and their staff and workers, enlivening enterprises, promoting technological progress, speeding up industrial development, attaining better economic results, and striving to ensure that the province's economy will grow in a sustained and steady way.

1. In light of the principle of applying macroeconomic control over the economy, invigorating the economy by means of microeconomic measures, and tightening control over important economic matters and loosening control over less important ones, it is necessary to conduct reforms boldly and steadily, to both put pressure on and give impetus and vitality to enterprises, and to have the courage to let part of the well-run enterprises and staff and workers who work diligently become rich before others. Enterprises must uphold the principle of giving the state the biggest share of the profit, the enterprise a large share, and the individual the remainder, and correctly handle the interests of the state, the enterprise, and the individual so as to ensure a synchronous increase in production, taxes and profits, and state financial revenue.
2. It is necessary to adhere to the adoption by a small number of key enterprises, after approval of the method of progressively increasing the profits to be handed over to the state under a contract system; that is, the method of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company.
3. As for sharing the after-tax profits of the large and medium enterprises, which introduced the method of substituting taxes for delivery of profits and which have handed in 55 percent of income tax to the state, it should be handled in accordance with the principle of dealing with each case on its merits with generosity.
4. A small state-run enterprise with fixed assets originally worth under 1.5 million yuan, and with a 1983 profit of under 200,000 yuan, should be operated in the same way a collectively-run enterprise is run; that is, while remaining under the system of ownership by the whole people, the enterprise should be operated collectively and should pay taxes to the state and assume sole responsibility for its own profits and losses. The government at the same level has the final say on whether or not enterprises of this type should be exempted from taxation in an overall manner.
5. Enterprises that incurred losses in 1983 should be treated on the merits of each case.
6. The depreciation funds for enterprises, in principle, are put at the disposal of enterprises. County-operated enterprises are entitled to use all depreciation funds, and province-operated or prefecture- or autonomous-prefecture-operated enterprises are allowed to use 70 percent of their depreciation funds with the remaining 30 percent going to the central Financial Department as stipulated.
7. Support should be given to the technical transformation of enterprises that produce top priority products.

After their projects to be technically transformed are balanced in an overall manner and approved, the enterprises have the right to dispose of and use their own retained funds, and are not subject to the scheduled scope of technical transformation.

8. It is necessary to reform the bonus system and to link bonuses with economic results, and not to impose any restriction in distributing bonuses.

9. It is necessary to contract for the total amount of wages for staff and workers to link the float of the total amount of wages with that of economic results and to put an end to the practice of handling wage matters according to the size of the staff. The growth rate of the staff and workers' income should be lower than that of labor productivity and of taxes and profits handed over to the state. The provincial Labor Department is entrusted to work out ways for carrying out experimental work in this respect.

10. The personnel system of enterprises should be reformed. As for the cadre administration of enterprises, apart from factory heads being appointed by the higher authorities, deputy factory heads and chief engineers, through the recommendation of factory directors, are to be appointed by the higher authorities on the basis of the report submitted to them by the party committees concerned.

11. All enterprises must implement the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of regulations by market mechanism. While fulfilling the state plan, provincial production tasks, and contract commitments, enterprises are allowed to sell, through their own channels, the products they produce by using their own raw materials and their products in excess of original plans.

12. In accordance with the principle of economic rationality and of voluntary participation, equality, and mutual benefit, enterprises are allowed to conduct businesses by ignoring the barriers between different trades, regions, and ownerships, and to carry out integration and joint operations so as to form new combined associations.

13. The inviolability of the legal rights and interests of enterprises and their staff and workers is protected by the state. It is necessary to resolutely protect the enterprises or staff and workers who have become well off before others thanks to their sound management and operations and hard work. No unit or individual shall make things difficult for them or attack them.

Governments and leading cadres at various levels should continue to remove the leftist remnant influence, further emancipate their minds and relax policies, and in light of the developments of the situation and the will of the masses of staff and workers, they should be active in exploration attempts and bold in conducting and supporting reforms and promote the development of production and the attainment of better economic results.

SICHUAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES INTELLECTUALS POLICIES

HK140305 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] Last night the provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference on examining the implementation of policies toward intellectuals. The conference demanded that all party and government department go into action and really do well in grasping the implementation of policies toward intellectuals. Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conference.

The conference held: To really grasp well the implementation of policies toward intellectuals, we must first further eliminate the leftist ideological influence.

At present leftist ideology is mainly manifested in the existing phenomenon of despising knowledge and intellectuals. Some intellectuals who are eligible for party membership have long been refused entry into the party. It holds that to improve the conditions for intellectuals' work and livelihood is to take care of a small number of people and to disregard the majority of people. In so doing they will implement policies toward intellectuals excessively and so on. This idea is extremely incorrect. Party organizations at all levels must regard the serious implementation of policies toward intellectuals as an important content of keeping in line politically with the CPC Central Committee. It is necessary to conduct ideological education for the cadres and the masses, to correct the ideological line, and to heighten conscientiousness in implementing policies toward intellectuals.

In light of the province's situation, there are several problems for which we must step up solutions:

1. The problems of arrangement and employment. When intellectuals are not doing what they have studied, are not doing work in which they are specialized, and when they request readjustment, their units must carry out readjustment. When their units cannot solve the problems, their areas can carry out readjustment.
2. It is necessary to help middle-aged and young intellectuals to pursue further professional studies and to acquire new knowledge. It is also essential to create necessary conditions for them.
3. It is imperative to show political concern for the progress of intellectuals. When intellectuals have applied for party membership, they must be studied one by one, and education and training must be strengthened for them. Those who are eligible for party membership must be promptly absorbed into the party.
4. We must improve conditions for intellectuals' work and livelihood.
5. We must step up solution of problems still existing after the reversal of verdicts on grievances, trumped-up cases, and miscarriages of justice of a small number of intellectuals.
6. In accordance with the requirements formulated by the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee, we must seriously conduct examination of leadership groups of the departments of scientific research, education, culture, and public health. Those whose cultural levels are low and who do not understand the policies toward intellectuals must be resolutely readjusted. At the same time, we must select and promote intellectuals who conform to the requirements for the four modernizations, to reinforce leadership groups.

The provincial CPC Committee has decided that before the end of July all investigation groups that have been sent to all areas must return to their own areas to lay stress on examining whether or not the problems already discovered have been solved. The conference held: This work is the work of the whole party and the common task of all departments and units. The problems that have been stipulated in explicit terms and that can be solved must be solved well before the end of this year.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG URGES CLOSER COOPERATION

OW111410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Ihasa, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Communist officials in Tibet must have a better cooperation with non-communist patriots and work with them to build a more prosperous Tibet, a local Communist Party leader said here recently.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Tibet Regional Party Committee, made the remark at the Fifth Session of the Fourth People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region held here early this month.

He called on local communist cadres to make good friends with non-communist people and often exchange views with them. He also urged leaders of the local party, government, military, and civilian organizations at various levels to constantly improve their work related to united front, nationalities affairs, and religion.

Tibet has many veteran minority patriots and noted religious figures who had played an important role in the different stages of Tibet's revolution and construction. "We must learn from them and work with them in the spirit of cooperation between communists and non-communists," he said.

The local party leader especially mentioned Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, two Tibetans who hold vice-chairmanship of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. "They have made important contributions to Tibet's liberation and construction, and are very close friends of the Chinese Communist Party," he said, adding that the local government must constantly report to them the latest developments in Tibet and seek help from them.

XIZANG PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE FORCE ESTABLISHED

HK130357 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 May 84

[Excerpts] A rally to establish the Xizang Autonomous Regional Force of the Chinese People's Armed Police was held in the hall of the regional Public Security Department this afternoon. Responsible comrades from the regional CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and People's Government, Xizang Military District, and a number of regional departments and bureaus attended the rally.

Comrade (Wang Yiguang), secretary of the party group of the regional Public Security Department, read out the order of appointment of the force. (Zhou Qishun), deputy head of the Public Security Department, read out a cable of congratulations from the Chinese People's Armed Police headquarters.

(Gao Tangjin), chief of staff of Xizang Military District, delivered a speech. Comrade Redi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, also spoke. He demanded that the commanders and fighters of the armed police first get a clear understanding of the situation and their tasks. At present, the people of all nationalities in Xizang are seriously implementing the spirit of the forum on work in Xizang and the Second Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Xizang CPC Committee, focused on promoting economic construction to enable the people of all nationalities in the region to get rich as soon as possible. This is the central task of the whole party and people in the region.

The people's armed police force is a component part of the public security organs. Its main task at present and for a time to come is to defend the victorious accomplishment of this central task of the party, to provide a reliable security guarantee for economic construction and people's production and livelihood.

Its second task is to do a good job in the organizational building of the party in the armed police force.

Third, it is necessary to do a good job in party rectification.

Fourth, it is necessary to promote the building of spiritual civilization in the armed police units.

Fifth, step up the units' education and training and enhance their combat effectiveness. It is necessary to build the units into a force with strict discipline, fine work style, high standard of civilization, and strong combat effectiveness.

(Baima Duoji), director of the regional Public Security Department and political commissar of the regional People's Armed Police Force, also spoke at the rally.

YUNNAN FURTHER RELAXES ECONOMIC POLICIES

HK071255 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] In order to further relax policies, to enliven circulation, and to promote the development of the commodity economy, 10 departments, including the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Department, recently decided to give a free hand to collectively-run or individually-run industrial and commercial enterprises, and made eight reform proposals. The 10 departments were those of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administration, public security, commerce, public health, urban and rural construction, environmental protection, agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, the provincial Bureau of Commune and Brigade-Run Enterprises, the General Medical Company, the Bureau of Taxation, and the tobacco company. The eight reform proposals were as follows:

1. It is necessary to broaden the scope of those who engage in conducting businesses in industry and commerce. With the exception of on-job staff and workers and teachers and students, all town dwellers and rural commune members who have the ability to carry out production and operations, including the staff and workers whose position are kept unchanged but whose wages are suspended by an authorized approval, and the retired staff and workers who have traditional skills and can pass on their skills or their operational experiences, are allowed to apply to conduct businesses in industry and commerce. Moreover they are allowed to hire helpers and take on apprentices.
2. It is necessary to increase the number of the variety of products which are allowed to be traded at the local fairs. In addition to agricultural and sideline products which are not subjected to the unified purchases and marketing by the state, all products left after fulfilling the tasks of unified and assigned purchases and marketing by the state, not including tobacco, major medicinal materials, or traditional Chinese medicinal materials not subjected to the unified purchase and marketing by the state, which the medical departments are not scheduled to purchase, are allowed to be traded at the local fairs. All collectively-run or individually-run enterprises are entitled to engage in trading the products whose sale is allowed at the local fairs, and what is more, they are allowed to trade these products in other counties and provinces without any restriction as to different regions.
3. In operational affairs, all industrial and commercial enterprises in towns, whether operated by the collective or by the individual, are allowed to undertake other operational activities in addition to their main businesses, and those in the rural areas are encouraged to carry out comprehensive businesses, to purchase and market products through their own channels, and to act as purchasing and marketing agents. Specialized households engaging in the transportation and sale of goods between the city and countryside can not only transport and sell farm produce and sideline products in cities, but also transport and sell manufactured goods in villages, undertake these two operations simultaneously, or buy and sell the products on a wholesale or retail basis.
4. It is necessary to thoroughly break down the barriers of different regions in conducting businesses.

Licensed collectively-run or individually-run industrial and commercial enterprises which engage in commercial operations are allowed to carry out their businesses throughout the province, and those that want to expand their businesses to the border areas must apply for border permits.

5. Peasants are encouraged to settle down in small cities and towns with their own grain ration to run shops or to set up factories, and collectives and individuals are encouraged to raise funds to engage in the undertakings in all trades and professions. Support should be given to the specialized households and key households in the rural areas to develop various forms of combined operations, free from the restrictions of the distribution of commodity production and the barriers of different regions and departments.

6. It is necessary to readjust the taxation for collectively-run enterprises. Aside from those which produce cigarettes, wine, sugar, wristwatches, firecrackers, and stationery, all newly run collective enterprises in towns are to be exempted from industry and commerce tax for 2 years and from industry and commerce income tax for 3 years, beginning from the day when they are put into commission and operation. In the border areas of minority nationalities where the regulations of industry and commerce taxation toward the minority nationalities are practiced, town-run enterprises continue to be exempted from industry and commerce tax and the collectively-run enterprises in towns are to be exempted, beginning this year, from industry and commerce tax for 5 years. Tax reduction or tax exemption ranging from 1 to 5 years is allowed to be given with the approval of a county government to township or town-run enterprises in the mountainous areas of the interior of the province or in the economically backward mountainous areas.

7. The various charges which are formerly collected from individually-run industrial and commercial enterprises should be reduced or exempted.

8. The industrial and commercial administrative departments and urban construction departments must, in accordance with the overall plans for the construction of small cities and towns, energetically provide the collectively-run or individually-run enterprises with ample spaces for trading their products and open up wholesale centers for small commodities. Meanwhile, they must vigorously improve service facilities and do a good job in market service so as to facilitate the exchange of commodities.

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

SK120341 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), after a 6-day session, the sixth meeting of the Sixth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 10 May. The meeting decided to convene the second session of the Sixth Nei Monggol People's Congress in Hohhot City on 31 May this year.

During the meeting, participating members earnestly examined and discussed all items of the agenda by voicing their opinions freely and fully. They also thoroughly discussed the draft of the detailed rules and regulations of the regional electoral affairs, the trial draft of the brief rules and regulations of the regional neighborhood committee work, and the revision opinions on the trial acts of the regional pastoral management.

The plenary session of the meeting held on the afternoon of 10 May was presided over by Li Wen, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Except for the unanimous approval of the decision on the date of convening the Second Session of the Sixth Nei Monggol People's Congress, the meeting also adopted the draft agenda for the second session of the regional People's Congress, which will be submitted for approval to the preparatory meeting of the second session, and the work report made by the Sixth Nei Monggol People's Congress Standing Committee and the written report on motion disposition made in the period since the First Session of the Sixth Nei Monggol People's Congress, which will be submitted for approval to the Second Session of the Sixth Nei Monggol People's Congress. The meeting also adopted the detailed rules and regulations of the regional electoral affairs, the brief trial rules and regulations of the regional neighborhood committee work, the namelists of members for the deputy credentials committee under the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and for the drafting committee of the regional autonomous rules and regulations, and some personnel changes.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, including Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Seyingbayar, Chao Luobeng, and Bute Geqi. Among those who attended the meeting as observers were Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the regional People's Government; (Yang Dalai), president of the regional Higher People's Court; and Wang Linzhong, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate.

LI LIGONG ADDRESSES SHANXI CPPCC SESSION

SK100412 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened in Taiyuan City on 20 April. Wu Guangrang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, announced the opening of the session amid the solemn music of the "National Anthem." Attending the session were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Zhu Weihua, Wang Xiujin, Tao Jian, Zhu Jingxin, Ling Daqi, Wang Dingnan, Yang Mingbao, Zhao Yuting, Pan Ruizheng, Yao Dianzhong, and Shi Xingsan; Wang Ruisheng, secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and provincial CPPCC Committee members, 283 persons in all.

After the approval of the session's agenda and the reelection of the chairman of the motion examination committee, Pan Ruizheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee, in which he pointed out that under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the National CPPCC Committee, the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee chiefly fulfilled the following four tasks over the past year:

1. The provincial CPPCC Standing Committee organized its members and personages from various social circles to study a series of important speeches given by the leading comrades of the central authorities in regard to the CPPCC work, the "Decision Adopted by the CPC Central Committee in Regard to Party Rectification," and "Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Selected Works."
2. The Standing Committee has actively taken part in the consultation and discussions on the state's big events, attended as observers the provincial People's Congress sessions on studying and discussing the national or provincial major policies, and has fully played its role of democratic supervision.
3. The Standing Committee has actively implemented the instructions given by the central authorities and earnestly inspected the implementation of policies among the CPPCC members, democratic parties, and among patriotic personages.
4. The Standing Committee has enhanced the building of the CPPCC organs and has made progress in conducting the CPPCC work.

Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the session and delivered a speech entitled: "Make Efforts To Create a New Situation in Our Province's CPPCC Work."

Attending the session as observers were counselors of the provincial advisory offices; chairmen of various counties, cities, and district CPPCC committees; directors of the united front work departments under various prefectural and city party committees and under various higher educational institution party committees; staff members of the provincial Research Institute of Culture and History; and the chairman of the provincial Peasants and Workers Democratic Party branch.

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

SK091117 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Sixth Shanxi People's Congress ceremoniously opened at Hubin Assembly Hall in Taiyuan on 21 April.

The assembly hall was filled with a magnificent and grand atmosphere with 794 people's deputies from all fronts of the province joyfully participating in the session. They gathered together to discuss matters of vital importance on the four modernizations. The session opened with the grand "Internationale."

Seated in the front row on the rostrum were executive chairmen, including Ruan Bosheng, Huo Fa, Feng Sutaoy, Ren Yinglun, Chen Sigong, Ma Guishu, Jian Yi, Guo Qinan, and Wei Yunyu. Attending today's session were deputies including Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, Zhang Jianmin, Lu Gong Xun, Zhang Sai, Bai Qingcai, Zhang Weiqing, Guo Yuhuai, Zhao Jun, Wang Xi, Wu Guangtang, Zhu Weihua, Wang Xiujin, Zhao Yaoren, and Liu Yanqing

Attending the session as observers were Huo Shilian and Luo Guibo, members of the CPPCC Central Committee Advisory Commission; Wu Dacai and Zhang Guangyou, Standing Committee members of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee; Jia Chongzhi, advisor of the provincial People's Government; Tao Jian, Zhu Jingzi, Ling Daqi, Wang Dingnan, Yang Mingbao, Zhao Yuting, Pan Ruizheng, Yao Dianzhong, and Shi Xingsan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Ou Tanglian, Xing Yimin, Qin Lisheng, and Guo Lanying, deputies to the Sixth NPC from Beijing.

I. 14 May 84

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTH REGION

Also attending today's session as observers were deputies to the Sixth NPC who are working in our province, responsible people from departments under the provincial People's Government and mass organizations and participants at the Second Session of the Fifth Shanxi CPPCC Committee.

Comrade Ruan Bosheng presided over and made a speech at the session.

On behalf of the provincial People's Government, Governor Wang Senhao delivered a "government work report" at the session.

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS

SK100421 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Yesterday morning the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held its 11th meeting with Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presiding.

The meeting heard a report by (Chen Rongchun) deputy leader of the Japan visiting delegation of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, on the delegation's visit to Japan, discussed and adopted suggestions offered by the general office of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee on ways to handle 6 motions of the 2d session of the 10th municipal People's Congress Standing Committee for discussion, heard a work report by Shi Jian, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the municipal direct election work office, on the Tianjin municipal and district elections of deputies of the people's congresses at and below county level, and made relevant resolutions.

Li Zhongyuan, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, and Han Tianyao, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and some municipal People's Congress Standing Committee members attended the meeting.

Also attending the meeting as observers were Wang Yongchen, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; (Jiao Li), deputy chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; leading comrades of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; organs of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and responsible people from various district and county People's Congress standing committees.

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN SEES DEPUTIES OFF TO BEIJING

SK120406 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] According to our reporters, the Heilongjiang provincial delegation of deputies to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC left the province for Beijing by special plane this morning accompanied by the provincial members of the CPPCC National Committee to attend the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. On 10 May the delegation held a meeting in Harbin City to elect Zhao Dezun the first convener of the delegation, and Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Chen Jianfei, and Lu Guang, conveners of the delegation. Seeing them off at the airport were Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor of the province; Chen Yuanzhi and Wang Pili, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Yang Zirong, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

HEILONGJIANG VIEWS MEASURES ON INTELLECTUALS

SK060714 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] On 17 March the provincial Reform Through Labor Bureau party committee formulated measures for improving the work and living conditions of intellectuals. These measures are being implemented one by one. Drawing lessons from the provincial law institute and the (Xinzhaio) prison where the policy on intellectuals was not implemented, the party committee of the provincial Reform Through Labor Bureau examined the implementation of the policy on intellectuals among its 20 subordinate units and discovered that, due to the leftist ideological shackles and the improper stress of specific characteristics of the reform through labor units, leaders of many units still have a deep prejudice against intellectuals, especially those who have taken up an occupation after serving their prison terms. The phenomena of discriminating against and attacking intellectuals have not been thoroughly changed. Failure to solve these problems will seriously dampen the initiative of intellectuals.

The measures formulated by the provincial Reform Through Labor Bureau are: Through examinations and appraisals, scientific and technical personnel of the provincial-level reform through labor units, who have returned to work after completing their prison terms and who are willing and able to make contributions, may be employed as technical cadres after obtaining approval from the personnel affairs departments of the higher level. All units should reexamine the leftover unjust, frame-up, and wrong cases of intellectuals and should thoroughly rehabilitate and redress all cases that have left problems behind. The reexamination work should be completed by the end of the first half of this year. The appraisal for intellectuals' professional titles and promotions should be conducted at regular intervals and in a systematic manner. The old practice of promoting intellectuals according to their seniority should be stopped. Those with real ability and learning or with special contributions should be promoted or have their technical titles changed without restrictions.

JILIN PARTY SECRETARY ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK101403 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 5

[Article by Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee: "Win the People's Support With Concrete Actions -- It Is Imperative To Adhere to the Principle of Simultaneous Rectification and Correction of Defects in the Whole Course of Party Rectification"]

[Text] After the party rectification was started, we extensively heeded the critical opinions of all sides and quarters concerned about the provincial CPC Committee and its leading comrades, with 700-odd suggestions for correction being contributed in all.

The provincial CPC Committee selected as a breakthrough point in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects the unhealthy trends in building and allocating houses, the problems of party members and cadres being in arrears with the payment of public funds, and the unhealthy trends of purchasing agricultural and sideline products by illegal means at the expense of the state and the collective, which the masses had most resented and about which they complained very strongly, and had basically checked these three kinds of unhealthy tendencies at the time of the Spring Festival. Along with this the provincial CPC Committee also took some firm measures and did some preparatory work in handling the question of weeding out [qing li 3237 3810] people of three categories, a question which was of great interest to the masses and was most discussed by them. The concrete actions taken to rectify and correct defects simultaneously have helped the broad numbers of party members and the masses deepen their understanding of the great significance of party rectification and, particularly important, they have inspired and educated the party members and cadres of the 52 units under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial government, the first units where party rectification was being carried out thus vigorously promoting the improvement of work style and the fulfillment of the various tasks of these units.

We hold that to ensure the better implementation of the principles of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, equal stress should be put on party rectification work and the work of all units, and urgent work in particular. At the end of last year, at the study stage in the first batch of units at the provincial level involved in party rectification, more than 600 cadres were organized to go down to industrial and mining enterprises to conduct investigations and study and to help the enterprises solve problems cropping up in their work. As a result, a good beginning was made in industrial production this January. After that a group of cadres were also organized to go to the rural areas to propagate and implement the Document No 1 of 1984 of the CPC Central Committee, thus tremendously boosting the peasants' enthusiasm for increasing production and getting rich through hard work. Again, a group of cadres including leading cadres were organized for the third time to go to the grassroots units to heed their opinions and at the same time to study and solve the problems cropping up in their work. According to statistics, in the first 3 months of this year a "synchronous" increase was achieved in output value, profits and taxes, and revenue, and moreover, the growth rate of economic results surpassed that of output value. Facts show that the method of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects is a good form of integrating party rectification work with day-to-day work and that failure to pay close attention to the implementation of the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in conducting party rectification can weaken the work of the party and cause party rectification to become divorced from reality. In the first 10 days of March, shortly before the party rectification entered the stage of comparison and examination, some responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee went to Changchun and Jilin Cities and Baicheng Prefecture to heed face-to-face the opinions of the cadres and masses there about the party rectification carried out by the provincial CPC Committee. Meanwhile, they constantly discovered new situations and new problems and studied and settled them on the spot. For example, the most urgent problem to be solved at that time was how to prevent the 4.2 billion jin of grain that the people stored for the state last year when the province reaped a bumper grain harvest from going moldy and to avoid losses. At the same time, there was still a billion-odd jin of surplus grain in the hands of the peasants waiting for sale. Failure to solve these two problems could not only lead to losing large quantities of grain, but also dampen the enthusiasm of the peasants for production and cause great losses politically. After repeatedly studying the problems with all concerned, the provincial CPC Committee adopted three urgent measures to cope with them. In addition, it also studied how to vigorously develop the processing industries that use grain as raw material so as to raise the comprehensive utilization rate of grain and attain better economic results.

At the beginning of party rectification, it is entirely necessary to take vigorous measures to counter the unhealthy tendencies strongly criticized by the masses and to seriously handle violations of discipline.

However, we should never overlook the subjective and bureaucratic attitude that greatly harms the cause of the party. This is because any remark, assent, written instruction, and even marking of small circles by the leading comrades who have succumbed to subjectivism and bureaucratism can as often as not lead to making improper policy decisions and bring a loss of tens of thousands or thousands upon thousands of yuan to the state. Nevertheless, people more often than not ignore this bureaucratic attitude and have not become a little wiser even after a series of setbacks. If this problem is not effectively solved in the course of the party rectification carried out by following the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, the party rectification will most likely proceed perfunctorily. Therefore, to implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, leading cadres must really take the lead in discussing and solving important questions surfacing in the party rectification in the light of actual conditions and in a way of "leading an ox by the halter." This means that we must, centering closely around the four major tasks for party rectification, constantly discover problems, ceaselessly conduct the simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and really unify our thinking on the party line, principles, and policies worked out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and on the general goal and tasks set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

With the in-depth development of party rectification, people's understanding of things has developed from being superficial to profound. Similarly, the work of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects should proceed from being easy to difficult and from being superficial to profound and in an orderly manner. It is therefore necessary to carry out the work of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in an active and safe way and not with undue haste, to resolutely and promptly rectify and correct what we have been considerably clear and sure about, to avoid trying to solve problems prematurely, and to guard against blindness and repetition of mistakes that have been corrected. In work methods, it is necessary to attach importance to using typical cases to promote work in general. Recently, at the stage of comparison and examination in party rectification, our provincial CPC Standing Committee appraised and expressly supported two typical households engaged in individual self-employed operations. This has played a considerable role in promoting the work of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects of all units.

In the whole process of this party rectification, some irrational rules and regulations and defects in our systems and work are bound to be exposed or discovered. This requires us to set up the corresponding systems and to work out relevant regulations in a selected manner so as to consolidate the achievements of party rectification. In brief, the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects is the most important concrete measure in the course of party rectification and should be carried out through the whole process of party rectification. We can thus win the people's confidence with our concrete actions.

GANSU CPC COMMITTEE PLENARY SESSION ENDS 9 MAY

HK100959 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] The second enlarged plenary session of the sixth provincial CPC Committee concluded today. The session demanded: In the next few months, party organizations at all levels must really step up and do well in grasping the work of party rectification, economic construction, and reform, and must lay a good foundation for next year's and for future development.

Regarding party rectification, the session demanded: After basically completing the tasks at the study stage, the units of the first and second party rectification batches must promptly move on to the stage of comparison and examination. The units of the third batch which are going to carry out party rectification, must vigorously do all aspects of preparatory work well. At present, we must lay stress on solving the problems of taking advantage of power to seek personal gain and of bureaucratism. We must continue to firmly grasp the work of weeding out people of three categories. Through party rectification, we must further strengthen the building of leadership groups at all levels. In the second half of this year, it is necessary to conduct an all-round examination for leadership groups at and above the county level. We must use whether or not they can meet the needs of creating a new situation as the main criterion to judge the groups and leading cadres. We must readjust those who do not conform to this criterion. We must boldly employ middle-aged and young cadres and middle-aged and young intellectuals who are vigorous, bold, and resolute and who have the spirit of reform and of bringing forth new ideas. We must place them at important leadership posts.

Regarding economic work, the session held: 1) It is essential to grasp current work well and to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of all quotas for this year. 2) It is imperative to grasp long-term work well and to include on the agenda the problems of studying the economic strategy. At present, in agriculture, we must pay attention to the implementation of the spirit of Document No 1 of the central authorities, must vigorously promote the development of specialized households, major households, and commodity production, must do well in grasping the work of [words indistinct], and must strive for a good agricultural harvest this year. In industry, we must regard the raising of economic results as the center, must begin with reducing deficits and increasing surpluses, and must ensure simultaneous increase in production, taxes, profits, and revenue. In the sphere of circulation, we must expand purchase and sale, open up the market, and change the situation in poor economic results. In economics, we must continue to vigorously carry out economic construction in the next several months and, concerning the main economic target, must strive to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The session demanded: Leaders at all levels must work hard in [words indistinct], relaxing policies, and enlivening the economy. It is imperative to strive for a big breakthrough in reform this year. Reform must be carried out in a guided and planned way. We must persist in launching a large pilot project and must adhere to the principle of [passage indistinct].

The session held: A relatively large weak link in the work of CPC committees in all places is that many policies, measures, and methods are not completely implemented at basic levels. In the future we must strengthen leadership, strengthen the building of basic levels, establish a strict responsibility system at all levels, and give full play to the role of ideological and political work in guaranteeing the fulfillment of all tasks so that all policies and tasks of the central authorities and of the province can be successfully implemented.

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES 29 APR

HK110954 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Report: "The Second Session of the Fifth Ningxia Regional People's Congress Successfully Concludes"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Fifth People's Congress of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region successfully fulfilled all items of its agenda and concluded yesterday afternoon. The concluding session was held in the Ningxia Workers' Cultural Palace in Yinchuan. The congress called for the people of all nationalities throughout the region to unite as one and work hard in high spirits in order to realize the great objective of raising the economy in Ningxia to a middle or higher level. The session was presided over by Peng Linbai, one of the executive chairmen.

Ma Qizhi, the general scrutineer, announced the results of the election for extra members of the fifth regional People's Congress Standing Committee and read communique No 1 of the presidium of the second congress session. Feng Mao was elected additional vice chairman of the fifth regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Zhiming, Shan Yichang (Hui nationality, female), Liu Desheng, Du Dianlong (Hui nationality), Zheng Jiyang, Gao Fengbao (Hui nationality), and Huo Chunxi were elected members of the Standing Committee.

The session adopted the resolution on the regional economic work report, the resolution on the report on the 1984 economic and social development plan; the resolution on the 1983 regional financial report and the 1984 regional financial budget; the resolution on the work report delivered by the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; and the resolution on the work reports delivered by the regional Higher People's Court and the regional People's Procuratorate.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, made a speech at the session. His speech mainly dealt with four issues which had been discussed at the session: 1) Boosting economic construction and being resolved to carry out various reforms; 2) strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system and taking this as a basic task for the People's Congress Standing Committee; 3) strengthening the building of local organs of state power and giving full play to the role of people's deputies; and 4) relaying the spirit of this congress session to local organizations and promoting economic and other work in this region. He called for all people's deputies and the people of all nationalities throughout the region to do a good job this year and use remarkable achievements to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and make their due contributions to development in Ningxia.

Other executive chairmen of yesterday's session were Ma Qingnian, Hao Tingzao, Huang Zhizhong, Na Changqi, Wu Jianfu, Yang Xiuzhi, Yang Maolin, Hu Zicheng, Zhao Xiuying, Jiang Shixin, Guo Peng, Qiang E, Han Jingzheng.

Apart from executive chairmen and members of the presidium, those seated on the rostrum also included leading members of the regional People's Government, and responsible comrades of the regional Higher People's Court and the regional People's Procuratorate. Also seated on the rostrum were leading members of the regional CPPCC Committee.

Members of the fourth regional CPPCC Committee, which was in its second session, also attended the People's Congress session as observers. The session concluded with the majestic music of the national anthem.

QINGHAI SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK110341 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] The party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee yesterday convened a symposium on experiences in the comparison and examination stage of party rectification in the provincial organs. Zhao Haifeng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Li Zichuan) and (Xu Bingqing), responsible persons of the Qinghai liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, attended the meeting.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Huanjiecaolang made a speech. He gave a number of specific views in light of the problems existing in various units:

1. It is necessary to do a serious and good job of comparison and examination in the collective leadership and among the No 1 and 2 men of the party committees. The most important issue is that of carrying out a series of preparatory tasks before engaging in comparison and examination, to identify the major problems existing, and solve the major contradictions.
2. Comparison and examination must be carried out on the basis of bringing democracy into free play.
3. It is necessary to overcome laxity. We must do a thoroughly good job of party rectification and also of all other work, especially economic work.
4. Correctly understand the relationship between comparison and examination on the one hand and simultaneous rectification and correction of defects on the other. In a certain sense, comparison and examination is the most basic form of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.
5. Implementing the policies on intellectuals is a major content of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. We have scored a certain degree of success in this respect. However, there are still many problems. The policies on intellectuals have still not been implemented in certain departments and units. Certain leaders still take a leftist view of intellectuals. They harbor deep prejudices against intellectuals and [words indistinct]. They do not really understand the importance of respecting knowledge and talent. This state of affairs must be changed by applying the party rectification spirit.
6. Get a good grasp of weeding out people of three categories and building the third echelon force. These two issues are linked, and we should grasp them simultaneously.

Comrade (Li Zichuan) also spoke at the meeting.

CNA CITES REAGAN REMARKS ON FRIENDSHIP FOR TAIWAN

OWI20556 Taipei CNA in English 1052 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 10 (CNA) -- "My longstanding personal friendship and deep concern for the people of Taiwan are steadfast and unchanged," said President Reagan in a written reply to questions raised by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. Asked about his feelings for the people in the Republic of China today, the President said, "I am committed to maintaining the full range of contacts between the United States and the people of Taiwan -- commercial, cultural and other contacts -- which are compatible with our unofficial relationship."

"As I have often said, we will not abandon old friends to make new friends," he added.

EDITORIAL WARNS S. KOREAN ON TIES WITH PRC

OWI21111 Taipei CNA in English 1035 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 12 (CNA) -- The CENTRAL DAILY NEWS Saturday called on South Korea to strengthen its anti-communist stand and to abandon the wishful thinking of establishing friendly ties with the Chinese Communist regime. In an editorial analyzing the president situation in the Korean peninsula, the paper said, "in response to Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yao-pang's recent trip to North Korea, military authorities of South Korea and the United States two days ago issued a joint communique, saying that Pyongyang's arms buildup has been a great threat to peace to Northeast Asia and that South Korea's security is vital to the maintenance of peace and stability in the area."

The paper said it shares this view, pointing out that North Korea has been intensely seeking to take over the southern part of the peninsula by force.

But the paper also said that Seoul has been trying to set up connections with Peiping, which has been North Korea's chief supporter. In the paper's opinion, Seoul has a wishful thinking that Peiping would push Pyongyang to conduct direct one-to-one peace talks with South Korea, and thereby help ease tension in the region.

However, the paper described it as naive thinking. "Although, the two parties has had certain contacts in the recent past, the reality is that Peiping would never side with Seoul. On the contrary, Peiping would do nothing to upset Pyongyang and thus force it to Moscow's arms," the paper asserted.

The paper pointed out that Peiping has its own difficulties. It faces the threat of Soviet military expansion in the north where the Soviets mass an imposing number of troops; and it is waging a war with its southern neighbor, communist Vietnam, a Soviet surrogate. Peiping can't afford to press Pyongyang into Moscow's arms.

The paper particularly cited Hu Yao-pang's rush to Pyongyang to reaffirm Red China's support and friendship before North Korean President Kim Il-song's scheduled trip to Moscow later this month. The paper therefore advises South Korea not to further sacrifice its anti-communist stance to please Red China.

In conclusion, the paper urged Seoul to join hands with the Republic of China and the United States to safeguard peace in Northeast Asia and the West Pacific region.

CHINA POST ON FATE OF SIX FREEDOM SEEKERS

OW131121 Taipei CHINA POST in English 8 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Deep Concern About Fate of Seoul Six"]

[Text] The reported postponement of the South Korean Supreme Court's passing of judgment on the six freedom seekers from May 9 to May 22 should indeed cause deep concern among all the people of the Republic of China. Even the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not received any information on the postponement, as ministry spokesman Wang Chao-yuan admitted Saturday. The ROC Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung Saturday summoned South Korean Ambassador Kim Chong-kon to the ministry to express the government's "deep concern" over the reported postponement.

As the six freedom seekers have been in South Korea for more than a year under detention of the ROK judicial authorities and going through the tardy process of judicial trials, they have already suffered much mental distress in seeing their wishes to seek freedom in the Republic of China via South Korea thwarted by the South Korean judicial authorities.

Their final appeal by their attorneys of the harsh sentences imposed by the South Korean court, ranging from four to six years, has not been expeditiously acted upon by the South Korean Supreme Court in spite of all appeals by the government and people of the Republic of China through ROC diplomatic representatives and other channels.

There is strong suspicion that the ROK Government is using this case as a means to develop relations with the Chinese Communists on the Chinese mainland. Such behavior should not be tolerated. The people of the Republic of China should rise to demand an immediate solution of this case.

TAIWAN TEAM TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPIC GAMES

OW111125 Taipei CNA in English 1050 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 11 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's delegation to the 1984 Olympic Games will participate in 13 events, a source of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee said Friday. Regardless of the boycott of the 1984 Olympics by the Soviet Union, this nation will take part in the games and the delegation will be formed on May 20, the source added.

A total of 67 athletes will represent the Republic of China in 13 events -- namely track and field, swimming, pistol shooting, archery, cycling, boxing, judo, yachting, modernpentathlon (horseback riding, fencing, pistol shooting, swimming, and running) weight-lifting, fencing, wrestling, and baseball.

The sport associations for individual events are in the process of selecting qualified athletes. They will present the list of delegates to the Preparatory Committee of the Los Angeles Olympic Games before the end of this month.

The ROC delegation to the games is scheduled to arrive in Los Angeles on July 20.

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